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WAR

A NOVEL

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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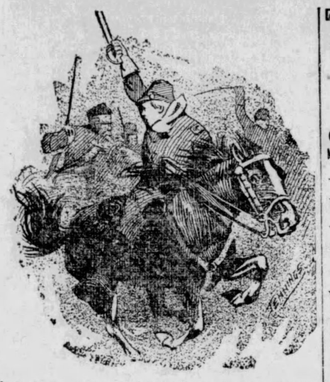


CHAPTER I.

When David and Jonathan Fished.

My oldest boy's name was Jonathan. And the youngest David—though they weren't called that anywhere but in the family Bible—just Jon and Dave. Except when people got the Bible and the boys mixed up and called them David and Jonathan — sometimes David and Goliath!

Jon was the oldest and Dave the youngest and there was four years between. Jon didn't seem to care much for anybody else after Dave was born, and Dave never inquired if he had any parents—as long as Jon took charge of him. Well—I have to acknowledge that Jon made a better daddy to Dave than I did. Dave's mother died when he was born and I took it hard. Didn't notice, like I ought to, what was going on. But Jonathan took entire charge of Dave. David carry the little chap, before he could walk, a couple of miles on his back and fix him fast in the fork of a tree while he fished. And when they got home he'd swear that Dave had caught all the fish. And they'd have to be cooked—minnies just an inch long, sometimes!—which always made a fuss between Jon and Betsy, the cook.

Yes, Jon was a good fisherman, and a good boss. He always got his way. But it was by gentleness. He used to preach to me, his own daddy, when he got older, about gentleness being stronger than anger, because, I suppose, I used to break glass when I got mad.

Only one ever got away with Jon's gentleness by kicking, and that was little Dave. Why, when he grew old enough to fish himself, he never caught a thing and he ruined Jon's reputation as a fisherman. He couldn't keep quiet a minute! He'd sing songs and tumble summersets and scare fish away and get tangled in the lines—sometimes come home crying with the hooks in him. Jon used to call him the King. But I called him Parliament. I expect he was both.

Always, on the farm, one went to college to learn and the rest stayed at home to work—if there was more than one son in the family, as there always was. So it was since seventeen hundred and ten—when we first got the farm—so it was with my brother Avery, Evelyn's stepfather and me. And so it had to be with my sons Jonathan and David. Germans like obey the ways of their ancestors from generation to generation.

It was decided by lot, and begun away back when they used to leave everything to the Lord. Mostly, they'd put a hoe and a Bible on the floor and let us boy-babies crawl for 'em. If we took the hoe we were to be farmers. If we took the Bible we were to be students. The Bible was nice red morocco and gold, and the hoe was kept bright and shiny, and both had come straight down from the ancestor who got the farm in seventeen-ten.

The first born had always the first choice, and so, when it was between my brother Henry and me, I crawled and took the hoe—which, I seem to remember, looked so nice and shiny. I'm fond of shiny things now, yet. Of course, Henry had to take the red Bible, there wasn't anything else. That's how it come that I stayed at home, which was literary, I expect, and Henry went to Virginia, to college, which never liked four walls about him. Anyhow, he learned nothing the first year except

"Ich libe,
Du liebst,
Wir lieben—"

and the second year was married to Evelyn's mother, already a widow with a child, which he met when his class went on its annual tramp from Virginia to Tennessee. He never even came home—he was so in love with Evelyn's mother—but went and lived in Tennessee, because she wanted him to, with niggers and a plantation, and spent more money breeding funny horses than my daddy and me could squeeze out of the old farm to keep him—including chickens, butter, eggs and milk.

My Jon and his Uncle Henry were both born in the Unter Gehenda, that is the undergoing of the moon, which is a bad time to be born, and sad and gloomy and unlucky. But Dave and me was born in the Uber Gehenda, the over-going of the moon, which is happy and joyous. So, you can see how the signs fool us sometimes.

When it came to deciding which was to go to college of my two boys, Jon, of course, being the oldest, crawled first and took the shiny hoe, like me, because it was shiny, I expect, and Dave was not only satisfied with the red Bible, but chewed the edges till he got colic. But the signs were no more right with Jon and Dave than they had been with Henry and me. Dave didn't care anything about college when he grew up, and Jon took all the learning he could gather up—mostly by himself in fence corners—and wanted more.

Even when he minded the cows I used to see him sit under the trees and books come out of his pocket and his nose go into 'em forgetful.

That's how we came to lose Shalom—she was a cow. While Jon's nose was in a book Shalom's nose was following with a blast Swartz's men had set in the quarry, which went off before she stopped. Jon was sorry for Shalom and got the pieces and gave them a decent burial and put up a wooden tombstone. She was the only cow living which ever came to misfortune through Jon. And it always worried him. He was crazy about not killing things. He used to say that only One could take life: Him that gave it. He wouldn't kill a fly. And that used to aggravate me. For they were mighty plenty on the old farm. Sometimes he'd cotch a handful and put 'em out of doors—but the rest stayed with us—on account of Dorthy.

Of course, when he grew up more, he minded his farming business more. It wasn't as easy as sleeping in church. He had to keep a memorandum-book with the hour for each part of the day's work. Though he had a good eye and a good hand when he got at it! No one in the township could drive a straighter furrow! And he could cradle a ten-acre field of wheat without dropping a dozen heads—and so the stubbles looked like yellow plush afterward—so nice and even! He never neglected anything—after the death of Shalom—by the help of the memorandum-book.

To think about Dave having a memorandum-book, or bothering with "duty" makes me laugh now!

Maybe his chewing that red Bible had something to do with it. For he always liked red things — color—warmth—snap. It was all joy with Dave. Fishing —swimming —fighting black-head bumble-bees—making uncomfortable "harness" for the dog Wasser—and so on. Why, he drove the poor old dog away from home, pestering him with his wagons and harnesses. Jon was scared stiff. He thought now Dave had a death on his conscience, like he had, about Shalom. He had an idea that no one could live without Dave, and that, therefore, Wasser had committed suicide—maybe, by drowning. He looks all over for the dog for three days and Dave doesn't bother his head about him.

Then, when Jon was half crazy, Dave goes off and finds Wasser in five minutes—hiding in the haymow where he could see Dave without danger. I don't know how Dave knew it, or Wasser got there, but he went straight to the spot.

Then he brings Wasser home on his shoulder, both as pleased as a bride and groom, and licking each other!

And, that's Dave for you! Never bothering till some one was about crazy, and then bothering a lot—and fixing things all in a minute. Honest, he fooled the bumble-bees that way. They stopped coming on the farm—Dave worried 'em so—and that's bad luck for a farm—till Dave stole some wild honey one night, in the dark of the moon, and built a nest for them in the clover. Then they came back and Dave forgot it.

Till one stung him one day—one that remembered him, I except—and he caught him and took his stinger away and put him back in the nest. That bee must have told the others. For none of them ever bothered any of us after that, and they and Dave were like brothers. And old Wasser, after that love feast, he used to get in Dave's way just to get pushed out.

People called him a shustle—yet they always had to laugh when they said it, because Dave had a kind of way that made them like him—and Germans think they have no business to like shustles! Everything was fun—yes. But everybody likes fun. And it was mighty nice on the old farm to have little Dave always so gay and happy. And he wasn't selfish about it—not a bit of it! He'd give up about any kind of fun to be with Jon—running and tumbling after him in the furrow behind the plow. Never working, of course. No one expected that of Dave. He was to go to college.

Maybe you think that Jon crammed his head so full of knowledge just to have it on hand! Not at all. It was just to get Dave ready for college. Well, Dave passed all his entering examinations like a breeze. Nobody on earth but Jon would have been able to get enough into Dave to pass 'em.

II.

What the Tenth Shell at Sumter, Caused.

Henry, my brother, was one of the men who was helping to worry Major

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

The Kaiser Declares War; Acute European Situation

SERVIA'S reply to Austria's ultimatum is unsatisfactory —Austria declares war. The czar thinks Austria has gone too far —Russia goes to the support of Servia. The kaiser thinks the czar has gone too far—declares war on Russia. All this within a week, and the dread of a general European war is felt throughout the world; stock exchanges in Europe and the United States close to avert a panic, the price of wheat and other farm products advances by sensational leaps, gold is rushed to Europe and Christian people fall upon their knees in appeals to the God of the Universe for peace.

Emperor William's declaration was made late Saturday. He justified it as a means of defense against Russia's mobilization of her war forces. The declaration was succeeded by one little ray of hope, which came through an unofficial statement that Austria would withdraw her troops and submit her differences with Servia to arbitration. This possibility aside, a general war seemed inevitable, and the world shuddered.

* * *

"Mobilization Not War."

France commanded the mobilization of her entire army, to be completed before 11:59 o'clock Sunday night. The wildest enthusiasm was manifested on the boulevards of Paris Saturday night when the news of the mobilization order was made public. Immediately after the order went forth President Poincare and the members of the cabinet issued a joint proclamation to the French people, in which was this phrase: "Mobilization is not war."

The German ambassador had packed up and was ready to leave for Berlin Saturday afternoon, when a dispatch reached him from his superiors making some sort of suggestion, which the French government took into consideration, and about which it exchanged views with London and St. Petersburg. It was stated after the receipt that there was only the most slender hope that it would have any result. The foreign office saw no hope of a peaceful outcome of the crisis. England's efforts at Berlin, they said, had failed.

* * *

Frenzy in St. Petersburg.

Meanwhile, the people of the French capital were parading and singing national songs, St. Petersburg was in a state of wild excitement. Germany's declaration of war against Russia had provoked a wonderful demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm. The German ambassador, at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening, in the name of his government, sent to the Russian minister of foreign affairs offical notification of the declaration of war, and two hours later an announcement to this effect was made to the people.

All the leading thoroughfares of the capital were at once filled with war-frenzied people marching in processions, carrying portraits of the emperor, with flags waving and torches blazing. From time to time there were outbursts of cheering and singing, and speakers fired with patriotic fervor harangued the crowds.

* * *

Italy to Remain Neutral.

Dispatches from Rome, received at Paris Saturday, stated that Italy had formally notified the German ambassador there that she would remain neutral. The text of the dispatch from Rome said:

"It is authoritatively announced that the Marquis Di San Giuliano, Italian foreign minister, has informed the German ambassador at Rome that Italy will remain neutral, her obligations under the triple alliance treaty applying only to a defensive war. Italy therefore considers herself released from her engagements, the war waged by Austria-Hungary supported by Germany being essentially an offensive war."

The pope is said to have made great efforts to prevent the war, as since the recent concordat between the Vatican and Servia his feelings are very friendly toward that country. The signature of the concordat is said in some quarters to have been one of the causes of Austrian resentment against Servia.

The Italian government is preparing to meet any eventuality. About 500,000 soldiers are under arms, including those who can be withdrawn from Tripoli and other places, as just before the Austro-Servian outbreak 100,000 reservists had been called to the colors.

All the fortifications along the eastern frontier have been hurriedly put into a state of war, while the various squadrons of the fleet have assembled at their naval stations.

* * *

The Triple Alliance.

One writer says the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy is understood to be a hard and fast one, but this is a mistake. His statement seems to be borne out by Italy's attitude. It is an alliance based on immediate necessities. In the first place, it is said, Germany has no love for Austria, and would, if the thing could be safely done, cheerfully annex the German provinces of its neighbor and ally.

The Germans in Austria are loyal to the monarchy, but they have no "fatherland" in the proper sense of the term. The Germans in the great Teutonic empire realize that the fear and jealousy of Englishmen and Frenchmen have kept Austria-Hungary together.

That the triple alliance is not logical or permanent is further indicated by the remarkable Bismarck policy of "reinsurance." He had no hesitation in making a secret neutrality treaty with Russia while maintaining the alliance with Austria. He had no illusions regarding diplomatic arrangements. He recognized their artificiality and instability. To him sufficient unto the day was the good or evil thereof.

The alliance was intended to be defensive and was directed originally against Russia. It has been declared to possess that character on hundreds of solemn occasions.

So far as Italy is concerned, its membership in the triple alliance is in every way anomalous. It entered into it in the first place because France had occupied Tunis and menaced its growth and expansion. It had found itself isolated, and Bismarck suggested its joining the then dual alliance of Germany and Austria. But Italy hated Austria, its former tyrant and invader, and irredentism was by no means dead. Still, there appeared to be no choice.

* * *

The Triple Entente.

Since the formation of the rival combination the triple entente of France, Russia and England, Italy's lot, politically speaking, has not been a comfortable one. Its real rival in the Adriatic and in the Balkans is Austria; its present conflicts of interest are with Austria, and it has repeatedly assured France that it would never permit itself to become an instrument of aggression against that power.

Italian relations with England are exceedingly friendly, for England has championed and served its interests in a hundred ways. Italy has much sympathy with the Serbs; its queen was a Montengro princess, and millions of her people would protest violently against war on France and England. If she can keep out of the conflict she will.

The Russo-French alliance was also defensive in origin and character. It was at one time welcomed even by an Austrian foreign minister as a complement of the triple alliance. It was formed to preserve, not to destroy, European civilization.

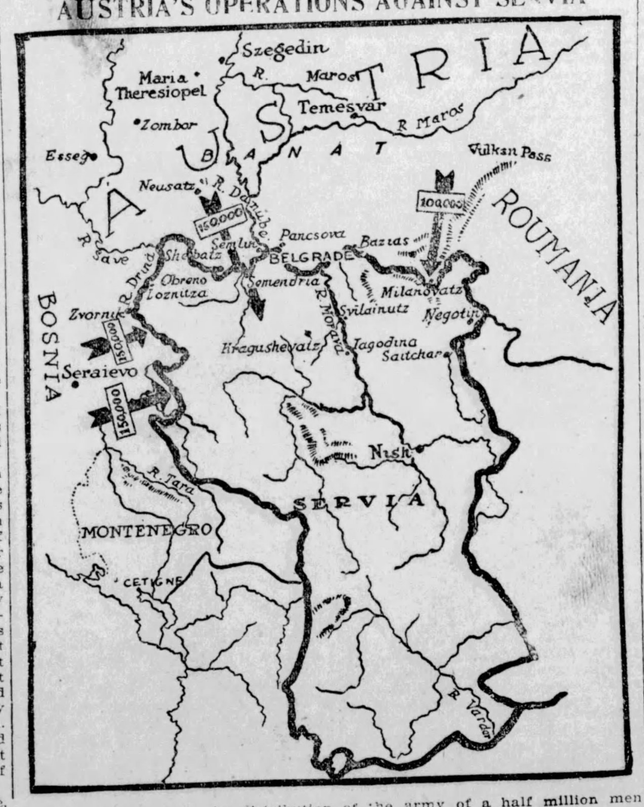
The triple entente was, in truth, a triumph for sober diplomacy. It not only safeguarded peace, but served to promote freedom and liberalism in Russia. If the dual alliance was at first rather anomalous, it was because Russian autocracy and depotism had nothing in common with the liberalism and social radicalism of the French republic.

It is admitted that England is not bound to come to the defense of its good friends, to place its tremendous navy at the service of Russia and France. This is even clearer than the right of Italy to give a categorical "No" to its allies.

But it is also indisputable that England could not remain neutral to the end if the tide of battle threatened to overwhelm France. Italy could afford to permit its allies to go down in defeat. A new alignment would take care of its interests in the Mediterranean, as well as in the Adriatic.

It is declared to be inconceivable that the alliances that were formed and long defended as shields and safeguards of peace and civilization should be turned into weapons of destruction.

AUSTRIA'S OPERATIONS AGAINST SERVIA



The arrows show the distribution of the army of a half million men with which Austria has assigned to the invasion of Servia.

HYDRAULIC DREDGING

Lowers Excavating Cost to Six Cents Per Cubic Yard.

It is generally understood by engineers that the cheapest of all methods of excavation is hydraulic dredging to be executed under favorable conditions at a cost as low as 5 to 6 cents per cubic yard of material removed. Next to the hydraulic dredge as a machine for economical dibbing comes the ladder dredge with its endless chain of buckets.

That typically American type of excavating machine, the dipper dredge, and its dryland prototype, the steam shovel, are generally rated as more expensive machines for handling the class of materials where the hydraulic dredge or the ladder excavator works to best advantage.

It is of great interest, therefore, to note that under certain special conditions where the work is confined to digging alone, and the item of transportation does not enter, that typically American machine, the steam shovel, has shown its ability to handle material at a lower cost per cubic yard than has even been attained, as far as we can recall, by any other type of excavating machine.

THESE MEN CONTROL THE DESTINY OF EUROPE

1. Czar Nicholas of Russia. 2. King Peter of Servia. 3. Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. 4. King Constantine of Greece. 5. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. 6. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. 7. King George of Great Britain. 8. President Poincare of France. These are the principal figures concerned in the probability of a general war in Europe.

THE HATE BEHIND THE WAR

THIS damned eastern question," remarked a Russian diplomat a half century ago, "is like the gout. Sometimes it nips you in the arm, sometimes in the leg; we shall be lucky if some day it does not go to the heart." T. Lathrop Stoddard, writing in the Boston Transcript, says of the sinister prophecy involved in the Russian's closing words may today be on the eve of a terrible fulfilment, for the bullets which only a month ago slew the Austrian heir-apparent, Franz Ferdinand, at Sarajevo, seem to have fired the train which may explode the magazine of the eastern question and involve all Europe in a general war—that "modern gentleman once sadly remarked to me, so dreaded these many years.

However, those who see in the relentless phrases of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia a mere catch-victory of the Vienna war party grossly deceive themselves. The Austrian government, and, in the main, the Austrian people, have quite made up their minds that the present state of Austro-Servian relations is intolerable, and, in the words of the Austrian embassy at London, they are resolved "to clear up the situation." I recall vividly the attitude of Austrian opinion in December, 1912, when the peace of Europe hung in the balance over the Albanian question and when half a million Austrian reservists were with the colors. At that time I was in Austria and talked with many persons of standing and conservative temper who had much to lose in any such titantic struggle as a general European war. These men were neither army officers nor youthful jingoes, yet their attitude betokened a preference for a decisive settlement even at the cost of war rather than a series of acute crises and mobilizations which would ruin Austrian industry and crush the country under the burden of exceptional military credits. "Besser ein ende mit schrecken ais ein screcken ohne ende" ("Better a fearful ending than an endless fear") seemed to be the general opinion, and it is undoubtedly this body of public opinion which is behind the Austrian government's expression of an uncompromising determination to settle the chronic feud with her southern neighbor.

The Cause of the Feud.

This fact is due to the irreconcilable attitude of the entire Servian people toward the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the year 1908, to their fixed determination to undo that settlement, and to their growing ambition to unite in a "Greater Servia" not merely Bosnia and Herzegovina, but all the Serbo-Croat populations of southern Austria-Hungary. For, though the Servia of the political map is but a small state with less than 3,000,000 people before the late Balkan wars and with not over five and a half million today, she has both a proud history and great expectations. No Serb ever forgets that 500 years ago the Servian Emperor Stephen Dusnan was undisputed Hegemon of the Balkans, and, though that was a very long time age, centuries do not seem to count in Balkan politics, the Turkish conquest having acted like a spell from which the various Balkan peoples have recently awakened with the feeling that their mediaeval pasts are but an uninterrupted yesterday. The Servia of the twentieth century, therefore, aspires to revive the empire of Stephen Dusnan and to unite all the scattered branches of the Serbo-Croat race in a modern Servian empire. This is what is known as the "Yougo-Slav" ideal.

The Fly in the Ointment.

Now the most serious element in the whole situation is the fact that these sentiments are not confined to a small section of extremists, but are held by the great majority of the Servian people. Rightly or wrongly, the Servians have long considered their position as intolerable, shut off from the sea as they are and surrounded by extensive territories inhabited by blood-brethren under foreign rule. Their state of mind can be imagined, therefore, when in 1908 Austria formally annexed the contiguous Serb-speaking provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, long claimed by Servia as her natural inheritance, and her normal outlet to the sea. Feeling herself strangling as in a vice, Servia in 1908 openly prepared to dash herself against the Austrian giant, and though at the moment she was forced to bow diplomatically to the "fait accompli," it was with no sense of resignation but rather in a spirit of furious and irreconcilable protest. A really fanatical determination sooner or later to attempt at all costs the undoing of the Austrian "coup" of 1906 has never slackened among the Servian people. Rather has it increased, for if such was the state of feeling five years ago one can imagine the temper of public opinion after Servia's great acquisitions in the two Balkan wars and the prestige of Servian victories gained over both the traditional Turkish enemy and the still more dreaded Bulgarians. The fanatical hatred which nerved mere boys like Gavrio Prinzip and Nedeljo Gabrinovics, the archduke's assassins, to their deed of blood, is of no common order, while the unconcealed rejoicings in Servian circles shows that people to be in a mood to risk the most dangerous consequences. Indeed, the Austrian government must have unearthed some startling evidence in its recent investigation of the Sarajevo tragedy to be thus venturing the peace of Europe upon the acceptance of an ultimatum almost unprecedented in severity.

A Depressing Factor.

The most depressing factor in the whole question of future Austro-Servian relations, however, lies in the apparent bankruptcy of that conciliatory program known as "Trialism." Trialism means the erection of the Serbo-Croat populations now under Austro-Hungarian rule into an autonomous unit with something like the present status of Hungary. This is not the place to point out the numerous and grave objections to the feasibility of such a program; it is merely necessary to point out the good effects which Trialism, if successful, might have had on the whole south Slav question. It must not be forgotten that, numerically, the Serbo-Croat center of gravity is not at Belgrade, but in the Austrian city of Agram (Zagreb), the capital of the province of Croatia-Slavonia while culturally, the [illegible] branch of the race is far above its politically independent brother, so long cut off from western civilization and under the blight of Turkish rule. It must also be remembered that, as its name implies, the Serbo-Croat race has its own problem of internal disunion. Though fundamentally one in blood and with practically the same spoken language, the bulk of the race in Austro-Hungarian territory is "Croat"—that is, with a culture of western European origin using the Latin alphabet, and Roman Catholic in religion. The "Serbs," on the other hand, are those whose culture is of Byzantine origin, with its inevitable corollaries, the Cyrillic alphabet and the Orthodox Church. Now, in the Balkans such things as alphabets and religious confessions are of much greater importance than blood or language, a fact well shown in this very connection by the Bosnian Mohammedans, who, though thoroughly Serb in both race and speech, hate their blood-brothers with a deadly hate and are the stanchest supporters of Austria for fear of their fate if left to Servian rule. Indeed, none too kindly a feeling exists between "Croat" and "Serb;" nevertheless, the last few decades witnessed a distinct movement for mutual toleration and the working out of a common programme for the benefit of both parties. The semi-oriental politics of Belgrade, especially as revealed by the horrible tragedy which seated the present King Peter on the Servian throne, certainly disinclined even the most Yougo-Slav of Croats to exchange his Austrian for Servian citizenship, and it is possible that, had Trialism been attempted 10 years ago, the Servians, seeing these things might have renounced their imperialist ideas and accepted a reasonably amicable "modus vivendi" with Austria-Hungary. But today this appears impossible. The coup of 1908 has fanaticized the Servian people, while their Balkan victories have fired their ambition and intensified their national consciousness. Only a genuinely Serb empire will satisfy them now, and nothing but the incorporation of Bosnia Herzegovina and the Dalmatian coast will allay their thirst for revenge against Austria-Hungary. And this, of course, Austria cannot concede on pain of her very existence.

Servia's Present Dangers.

The dangers for Servia in the present crisis are, it is true, immense. Not only is she threatened by an Austrian invasion from the north and west, but it is practically certain that the appearance of Austrian troops on Servian soil will be followed by a Bulgarian attempt to rescue the Bulgar-feeling Slavs of Macedonia, and also by irruptions of Albanese tribesmen into Old Servia, half Albanian in population as that province is, thus jeopardizing all Servia's gains in the late Balkan wars. But Servia counts on Russia to assure her ultimate salvation, and is apparently ready to risk foreign invasion and even temporary occupation for the gambler's throw which may extricate her from an intolerable situation and perhaps realize her dreams. At any rate, the question of European peace will not weigh heavily in her decision.

DRIED YEAST FOR CATTLE

German Brewing Companies Exploit a New Idea.

Dried yeast is coming into vogue as a cattle feed. The idea is being exploited by several German brewing companies. The yeast in this form contains about 60 per cent of albuminoid matters and forms a concentrated food which can be used to good advantage for most stock when mixed with other foods, and is relished by cows, sheep and horses. With cows, the percentage of butter in the milk is increased, and for horses it is said that half the grain is economically replaced by mixed dried potatoes and dry yeast. The dried yeast is now being introduced as a food for the human kind, and it is said to have a value more than three times its weight in moderately fat meat. It is easily digested and assimilated.

Tarzan of the Apes

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

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Chapter XII.—Continued.

His arm was passed beneath Terkoz's arm from behind, and his hand and forearm encircled the back of Terkoz's neck. It was the half-Nelson of modern wrestling which the untaught ape-man had stumbled upon, but divine reason showed him in an instant the value of the thing he had discovered. It was the difference to him between life and death.

And so he struggled to encompass a similar hold with the left hand. In a few moments Terkoz's bull-neck was creaking beneath a full-Nelson.

There was no more lunging about now, the two lay perfectly still upon the ground, Tarzan upon Terkoz's back. Slowly the bullet- head of the ape was being forced lower and lower upon his chest.

Tarzan knew what the result would be. In an instant the neck would break. Then there came to Terkoz's rescue the same thing that had put him in these sore straights—a man's reasoning power.

"If I kill him," thought Tarzan, "what advantage will it be to me? Will it not but rob the tribe of a great fighter? And if Terkoz is dead, he will know nothing of my supremacy, while alive he will be an example to the other apes."

"Ka-goda?" hissed Tarzan in Terkoz's ear, which, in ape tongue, means, freely translated: "Do you surrender?"

For a moment there was no reply, and Tarzan added a few more ounces of pressure, which elicited a horrified shriek of pain from the great beast.

"Ka-goda?" repeated Tarzan.

"Ka-goda!" cried Terkoz.

"Listen," said Tarzan, easing up a trifle, but not releasing his hold. "I am Tarzan, King of the Apes, mighty hunter, mighty fighter. In all the jungle there is none so great.

"You have said: 'Ka-goda' to me. All the tribe have heard. Quarrel no more with your king or your people, for the next time I shall kill you. Do you understand?"

"Huh," assented Terkoz.

"And you are satisfied?"

"Huh," said the ape.

Tarzan let him up, and in a few minutes all were back at their vocations, as though naught had occurred to mar the tranquility of their primeval forest haunts.

But deep in the minds of the apes was rooted the conviction that Tarzan was a mighty fighter and a strange creature. Strange because he had had it in his power to kill his enemy, but had allowed him to live—unharmed.

That afternoon as the tribe came together, as was their wont before darkness settled on the jungle, Tarzan, his wounds washed in the limpid waters of the little stream, called the old males about him.

"You have seen again to-day that Tarzan of the apes is the greatest among you," he said.

"Huh," they replied with one voice.

"Tarzan is great."

"Tarzan," he continued, "is not an ape. He is not like his people. His ways are not their ways, and so Tarzan is going back to the lair of his own kind by the waters of the great lake which has no further shore. You must choose another to rule you. Tarzan will not return."

And thus young Lord Greystoke took the first step toward the goal which he had set himself—the finding of other white men like himself.

CHAPTER XIII.

His Own Kind.

The following morning Tarzan, lame and sore from the wounds of his battle with Terkoz, set out toward the west and the sea-coast.

He traveled very slowly, sleeping in the jungle at night, and reaching his cabin late the following morning.

For several days he moved about but little, only enough to gather what fruit and nuts he required to satisfy the demands of hunger.

In ten days he was quite sound again, except for a terrible, half-healed scar which, starting above his left eye, ran across the top of his head, ending at the right ear. It was the mark left by Terkoz when he had torn the scalp away.

During his convalescence Tarzan tried to fashion a mantle from the skin of Sabor, the tiger, which had

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

We're all more or less musically inclined when it comes t' fiddlin' around.

Beauty is only skin deep, but it comes in mighty handy when you're single.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

lain all this time in the cabin. But he found the hide had dried as stiff as a board, and, as he knew naught of tanning, he was forced to abandon his cherished plan.

Then he determined to filch what few garments he could from one of the black men of Mbonga's village, for he had decided to mark his evolution from the lower orders in every possible manner, and nothing seemed to him a more distinguishing badge of manhood than ornaments and clothing.

To this end, therefore, he collected the various arm and leg ornaments he had taken from the black warriors who had succumbed to his swift and silent noose, and donned them all.

About his neck hung the golden chain from which depended the diamond-encrusted locket of his mother, the Lady Alice. At his back was a quiver of arrows slung from a leathern shoulder-belt, another piece of loot from some vanquished black.

About his waist was a belt of tiny strips of rawhide fashioned by himself as a support for the home-made scabbard in which hung his father's hunting knife. The long bow which had been Kulonga's hung over his left shoulder.

The young Lord Greystoke was indeed a strange and warlike figure, his mass of black hair falling to his shoulders behind and cut with his hunting knife to a rude bang upon his forehead, that it might not fall before his eyes.

His straight and perfect figure, muscled as the best of the ancient Roman gladiators must have been muscled, and yet with the soft and sinuous curves of a Greek god, told at a glance the wondrous combination of enormous strength with suppleness and speed.

A personification was Tarzan, of the apes, of the primitive man, the hunter, the warrior.

With the noble poise of his handsome head upon those broad shoulders, and the fire of life and intelligence in those fine, clear eyes, he might readily have typified some demigod of a wild and warlike bygone people of his ancient forest.

But of these things Tarzan did not think.

He was worried because he had no clothing to indicate to all the jungle folks that he was a man and not an ape, and grave doubt often entered his mind as to whether he might not yet become an ape.

Was not hair commencing to grow upon his face? All the apes had hair upon theirs, but the black men were entirely hairless, with very few exceptions.

True, he had seen pictures in his books of men with great masses of hair upon lip and cheek and chin, but, nevertheless, Tarzan was afraid. Almost daily he whetted his keen knife and scraped and whittled at his young beard to eradicate this degrading emblem of apehood.

And so he larned to shave—rudely and painfully, it is true—but, nevertheless, effectively.

When he felt quite strong again, after his bloody battle with Terkoz, Tarzan set off one morning toward Mbonga's village. He was moving carelessly along a winding jungle trail, instead of making his progress through the trees, when suddenly he came face to face with a black warrior.

The look of surprise on the savage face was almost comical, and before Tarzan could unsling his bow the fellow had turned and fled down the path crying out in alarm as though to others before him.

Tarzan took to the trees in pursuit, and in a few moments came in view of the fleeing quarry.

There were three of them, and they were racing madly in single file through the dense undergrowth.

Tarzan easily outdistanced them, nor did they see his silent passage above their heads, nor note the crouching figure squatted upon a low branch ahead of them beneath which the trail led them.

Tarzan let the first two pass beneath him, but as the third came swiftly on the quiet noose dropped about the black throat. A quick jerk drew it taut.

There was an agonized scream from the victim, and his fellows turned to see his struggling body rise as by magic slowly into the dense foliage of the trees above.

With shrieks they wheeled once more and plunged on in their effort to escape.

Tarzan dispatched his prisoner quickly and silently, removed the weapons and ornaments and—greatest joy of all—a handsome doeskin breech-cloth, which he quickly transferred to his own person.

Now, indeed, was he dressed as a man should be. None there was who could doubt his high origin. How he should like to have returned to the tribe to parade before their envious gaze this wondrous finery.

Taking the body across his shoulder, he moved slowly through the trees toward the little palisaded village, for he again needed arrows.

As he approached quite close to the enclosure he saw an excited group surrounding the two fugitives, who, trembling with fright and exhaustion, were scarce able to recount the uncanny details of their adventure.

Mirando, they said, who had been ahead of them a short distance, had suddenly come screaming toward them, crying that a terrible white and naked warrior was pursuing him. The three of them had made for the village as rapidly as their legs could carry them.

Again Mirando's cry of terror had caused them to look back, and there they had seen the most horrible sight—their companion's body flying upward into the trees, his arms and legs beating the air, and his tongue protruding from his open mouth. No other sound did he utter, nor was there any creature in sight about him.

The villagers were worked up into a state of panic, but wise Mbonga affected to feel considerable skepticism regarding the tale, and attributed the whole fabrication to their fright in the face of some real danger.

"You tell us this great story," he said, "because you do not dare to speak the truth. You do not dare admit that when the tiger sprang upon Mirando you ran away and left him. You are cowards."

Scarcely had Mbonga ceased speaking when a great crashing of branches in the trees above them caused the blacks to look up in renewed terror. The sight that met their eyes made even Mbonga shudder.

Turning and twisting in the air came the dead body of Mirando, to sprawl with a sickening limpness upon the ground at their feet.

With one accord the blacks took to their heels, nor did they stop until the last of them was lost in the shadows of the jungle.

Again Tarzan came down into the village and renewed his supply of arrows, and ate of the offering of food which the blacks had made to appease his wrath.

Before he left he carried the body of Mirando to the gate of the village, and propped it up against the palisade in such a way that the dead face seemed to be peering round the edge of the gatepost down the path which led to the jungle.

Then he returned, hunting, always hunting, to the cabin by the beach.

It took a dozen attempts on the blacks to re-enter the village, past the grining face of their dead fellow, and when they found the food and arrows gone, they knew, what they only too well feared, that Mirando had seen the evil spirit of the jungle.

Only those who saw this terrible god of the jungle died; for was it not true that none left alive in the village had ever seen him? Therefore, those who had died at his hands must have seen him and paid the penalty with their lives.

As long as they supplied him with arrows and food he would not harm they unless they looked upon him, so it was ordered by Mbonga that in addition to the food offering there should also be laid out an offering of arrows for this Munango-Keewati, and this was done from then on.

When Tarzan came in sight of the beach where stood his cabin, a strange and unusual spectacle met his vision.

On the placid waters of the landlocked harbor floated a great ship, and on the beach a small boat was drawn up.

But, most wonderful of all, a number of white men like himself were moving about between the beach and his cabin.

Tarzan saw that in many ways they were like the men of his picture books. He crept closer through the trees until he was almost above them.

There were ten men. Swarthy, suntanned, and villainous-looking fellows. Now they had congregated by the boat and were talking in loud, angry tones, with much gesticulating and shaking of fists.

Presently one of them, a dwarfed, mean-faced, black-bearded fellow with a countenance which reminded Tarzan of Pamba, the rat, laid his hand upon the shoulder of a giant who stood next him, and with whom all the others had been arguing and quarreling.

The little man pointed inland, so that the giant was forced to turn away from the others to look in the direction indicated. As he turned, the mean-faced man drew a revolver from his belt and shot the giant in the back.

The big fellow threw his hands above his head, his knees bent beneath him, and, without a sound, he tumbled forward upon the beach, dead.

Tarzan puckered his brows into a frown of deep thought. It was well, thought he, that he had not given way to his first impulse to rush forward and greet these white men as brothers.

They were evidently no different from the black men—no more civilized than the apes—no less cruel than Sabor, the tiger.

For a moment the others stood looking at the killer and the giant lying dead upon the beach.

Then one of them laughed and slapped the little man upon the back. There was much more talk and gesticulating, but less quarreling.

Presently they launched the boat and all jumped into it and rowed away toward the great ship, upon whose deck Tarzan could see other figures moving about.

When they had clambered aboard, Tarzan slipped to earth behind a great tree and crept to his cabin, keeping it always between himself and the ship.

Creeping in at the door he found that everything had been ransacked. His books and pencils strewed the floor. His weapons and shields and other little store of treasures were littered about.

As he saw what had been done a wave of anger surged through him. The new scar upon his forehead stood suddenly out, a bar of inflamed crimson against his tawny hide.

Quickly he ran to the cupboard and searched in the far recess of the lower shelf. Ah! He breathed a sigh of relief as he drew out the little tin box, and, opening it, found his greatest treasures undisturbed.

The photograph of the smiling, strong-faced young man, and the little black puzzle book were safe.

What was that?

His quick ear had caught a faint but unfamiliar sound

Running to the window he looked toward the harbor. Another boat was being lowered from the ship. Soon he saw many people clambering over the sides of the larger vessel and dropping into the boats. They were coming back in full force.

For a moment longer Tarzan watched while a number of boxes and bundles were lowered into the waiting boats, then, as they shoved off from the ship's side, the ape-man snatched up a piece of paper, and with a pencil printed on it several line of strong, well-made almost letter-perfect characters.

This notice he stuck upon the door with a small, sharp splinter of wood. Then gathering up his precious tin box, his arrows, and as many books and spears as he could carry, he hastened out of doors and disappeared into the forest.

When the two boats were beached upon the silvery sand it was a strange assortment of humanity that clambered ashore.

Some 20 souls in all there were, if the 15 rough and villainous appearing seamen could have been said to possess that immortal spark, since they were, forsooth, a most filthy and blood-thirsty looking aggregation.

The others of the party were of different stamp.

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I wish to know whether wheat planted in the fall would produce cheat in the spring?—H., Rossburg, Ohio.

If H., of Carterton, Va., will send to Mrs. J. E. Cunningham of Salesville, O., he may secure a cure for pinkeye in livestock.

I would like to know whether a combination of soap, sand and cement will make a water resisting compound and also give the different amounts of each to use.—L., Paonia, Col.

I have a 14-year-old horse that has had a cough for about two years, but not severe until last spring. He has a good appetite and looks well. Will some reader tell me what to do for this cough?—S., Tioga, Pa.

Watering Sheep.

In regard to watering of sheep I wish to give my experience in that line. After turning out the sheep to pasture in the spring I do not water them at all and find that they fatten better than those that are watered, and after shipping they arrive in better condition than those that need to be watered regularly.—K., Marshall, Ill.

Red Sorrel.

Red sorrel, sometimes called horse sorrel or sheep sorrel, is quite common in old cultivated fields and its presence usually indicates a run down soil. The weed is often introduced as an impurity in grass and clover seeds. The plant belongs to the class which spreads by underground rootstocks and for this reason is quite difficult to exterminate.

Infested ground can be cleared of sorrel by planting it to some crop such as corn or potatoes, and giving it absolutely clean cultivation, keeping the sorrel hoed off as fast as it comes through the ground. The idea is to keep the roots from storing up sustenance enough to carry them through the winter. Keeping the plants hoed off will starve them to death.

Cltivation of Corn.

It has been hard to wean our farmers from the old-time useless custom of planting corn in hills raised some inches above the surrounding level, and from the worse than useless custom of deep cultivation between the rows. Most of them are now fully awake to the fact that corn does best when planted on level ground. But in too many cases the deep cultivator still "gets in" its murderous work. The rootlets of the corn plant love the warmth of the surface soil; hence they spread widely on every side, mostly from two to four inches below the surface—so widely that filaments from adjacent rows will meet in the center of the intervening space in a few weeks after planting. Whatever disturbs them lessens the amount of nourishment they may send up, and reduces the production of corn per acre.

So, while the first cultivation, before these spreading rootlets are sent out, may well be close to the plant, and say four inches deep, no subsequent cultivation should be more than two inches deep. This will suffice to destroy weeds and to maintain a soil-mulch for the retention of moisture, as well as to let in air and to warm up the soil. Shallow cultivation, repeated as often as practicable, especially after a rain, will be sure to "tell" in increasing the size of the crop.

Profit Increased by Silage.

Silage during the last three decades has come into general use throughout the United States, especially in those regions where the dairy industry has reached its greatest development. Silage is universally recognized as a good and cheap feed for farm stock, and particularly so for cattle and sheep, are the observations made in Farmers' Bulletin 578.

Silage is the best and cheapest form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use, continues the bulletin. An acre of grain can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding. Crops can be put in the silo during weather that cannot be used in making hay or curing fodder, which is an important consideration in some localities.

A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk than the same amount when shocked and dried. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed, and in addition very palatable. Like other succulent feeds, it has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs, and some stock can be kept on a given area of land when it is the basis of the ration.

On account of the smaller cost for labor, silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops, unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land sooner than if the corn crop is shocked and husked, and because of these advantages silage, in the general opinion of dairy farmers, has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre.

NEW IDEA

Helped Wisconsin Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to beter health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a 'bracer.' (Delusion.)

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and, believing that to grow, we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were free of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, sturdier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But, when they made Postum according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee, and were benefited by the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water—no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

POULTRY

General Poultry Farm.

Profits in poultry are measured by the quality of the goods, and the quantity on hand at the period when prices are the highest. This is applicable to any and all of the branches. A general poultry farm is one on which usually egg culture is the specialty; with broilers and roosters, (and sometimes ducklings geese and turkeys) as adjuncts.

The foundation of the poultry business is eggs. It is not advisable to run one branch to the exclusion of the others, as there are times when prices so drop as to cripple what profits have already been made. When there is a combination, one branch helps the other.

When artificial methods are employed, it is possible to keep one or more incubators running the year around to produce broilers and roasters to be sold at the different seasons. Then, during the season of high prices, all the hatching and brooding capacity can be put to full account. Again, when prices grow less (which is often the case during the summer months), part of the machines may be stopped, and so on.

Some poultry farmers sell their eggs when the good prices prevail, and turn them into broilers and roasters when there is a decline in the egg quotations. They claim that, owing to the cheapness of eggs at that time, and the little fuel required for brooding, almost as good a profit can be realized in summer broilers as in those brought out in winter. Besides there would be less mortality among them.

But I prefer to always have something to sell. Running at least one machine throughout the year would give a few broilers or a few roasters at all seasons to ship to market with eggs. This would be creating a regular income. It can be made a weekly income, and all expenses could be governed accordingly.

Conducted on such lines, with the extra precaution not to keep unprofitable stock, to cull out the old hens and the poor or indifferent layers, as well as to provide comfortable houses and runs, and food adapted to the purposes desired, and strict rules of management — a general poultry farm will return a good income.—M. K. Boyer.

Egg Eating Habit.

The egg eating habit is a bad one, and not easily cured. The probabilities are that it is first caused by a broken egg in the nest, or a soft shell one found on the roosting board in the morning. After once getting a taste of their own product, they want more, and will break every egg they can find. When one discovers that the hens are eating their eggs, strenuous measures should be taken at once. Scatter china eggs on the floor of the coop in order to let them see that all eggs cannot be broken. You will find that they will pick at these for a time and then desist. Feed plenty of meat food for a time, and keep them busy working for all the food they get. If you find a hen actually breaking an egg, betrer have her for dinner. Watch the hens closely until the trouble ceases.

Moulds Fatal to Fowls.

Mouldy litter in poultry houses and mouldy feed are the causes of a large number of deaths among poultry and particularly among chicks. These moulds taken into the body of the fowl cause a disease known as aspergilosis. The disease is as fatal as the name sounds. Our scientists have neglected to find a shorter name for the disease but among poultrymen chicks affected with the trouble are commonly spoken of as "lungers." Many times the disease is mistaken for white diarrhea. The Missouri College of Agriculture, in its investigation of poultry diseases, notes the following characteristic symptoms: The chick stands around in a drowsy manner and shows little desire to eat. The wings hang down, the breath is rapid and a white diarrhea is present.

An affected chick will be found to have soft, yellow growths from the size of a pin head to that of a pea, mainly in the lungs, but sometimes in the intestines and mesentery. These growths, clogging the air passages of the lungs, are directly responsible for the death of afiected birds.

In mature fowls there are two forms of the disease. The mucous membrane lining the air-sacs and tubes may be covered with a membranous formation which is soft and yellowish and has an offensive odor, or the post mortem will reveal white or yellowish nodules imbedded in the tissues of the lungs.

Early symptoms are that the bird is inactive, sleepy and if forced to run will fall from exhaustion; breathing is rapid, appetite is diminished and more or less catarrh is present.

This is just one of the many poultry troubles that can be entirely avoided by feeding nothing but fresh clean feed and keeping the pens and yards free from filth and moulds.

Care for the Chickens.

Don't neglect the chickens, although they can almost pick up their living. This may be the time when the insect pests are the most active, and the coop and the hens may be lousy and you not know it. The feed you are giving them, or the extra good picking they may have, may be going toward the sustenance of these pests instead of producing eggs or helping the hen through the molt. Fungus and bacterial troubles are also prevalent at this time. Moisture and heat are necessary for their development. The dirty water dish is a very common source of trouble.

When the hens are not doing well look around for the cause and you will most always find it. Above all, keep things clean and paint or spray the inside of the coop for lice.

Killing and Bleeding.

Grasp the chicken, when killing, by the bony part of the skull. No not let the fingers touch the neck. Make a small cut with a small, sharp-pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth, just where the bones of the skull end. Brain for dry picking by thrusting the knife through the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it touches the skull midway between the eyes. Use a knife which is not more than two inches long, one-fourth inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point, and a straight cutting edge.

At least 30 per cent of all the poultry coming into the New York market is incompletely bled. Much of it is so badly bled that it results in a loss of from 2 to 5 cents a pound, as compared with the corresponding poultry which is well bled and in good order, continues the department. Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely bled chickens, their keeping properties are very inferior. The flesh loses its firmness sooner; its flavor is not so good; the odor of stale flesh and finally of putrefaction comes sooner; and in every way the product is more perishable.

A very large proportion of the unsightly poultry in our markets aside from the rubbing and tearing of the skins, is caused by an incomplete removal of the blood. This is evidenced by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed, especially over the thighs and wings, or by the small veins, which mar the appearance of the neck. Generally it is the neck which shows most plainly the presence of blood in the fowl, or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels in an attempt to empty them. The neck is the first part to discolor, becoming first red, then bluish red or purple and finally green as aging progresses.

THE DAIRY

Quality of Milk.

The quality of milk produced by an individual cow generally remains quite uniform and is influenced little if any by feed. There may be some slight variation from day to day or the milk produced during the last weeks of the lactation period may be a little richer than the usual flow, but ordinarily the quality will average about the same. The first milk produced in a given milking is always thin and watery. Many milkmen throw out the first few teatfulls on this account. The strippings are always the richest and the careful milkman always takes pains to remove the last drops from the udder as they are the most valuable.

The ability of a cow to produce a certain grade of milk is one of her inherent characteristics and is so well established as to be incapable of material change.

Feeding Value of Skim Milk.

The difference in feeding value of skim milk from different cows is proportionate to the difference in feeding value of the whole milk from the different cows. The popular idea that the sole difference between the milk from the different cows is in its fat content is quite an erroneous idea. When milk from different cows varies in fat content it also varies in the solids not fat, although, of course, the variation in the content of solids not fat is proportionately less than is the variation in fat content. What in other food products would be considered practically the most expensive and essential food constituent is still present in the milk after the fat has been removed. In other words, the proteids are still present in the skim milk. The sugars are also present in the skim milk and the mineral matter is present in the skim milk, so that skim milk is really a very valuable feeding material and the skim milk from cows which normally give a high fat content is of greater value than is the skim milk from cows which normally give a low fat content.

Aside from the fat content there is no marked difference between skim milk obtained by the gravity process and that obtained from the cream separator.

Graining the Herd.

As the growing season begins to decline and the hot, dry-weather months of summer come on the dairyman finds it necessary, in order to maintain a uniform milk flow, to begin feeding a grain ration to his cows. Some dairymen practice feeding a grain ration throughout the entire milking period and find it profitable. I generally follow this practice, but this season with us has been a very exceptional one and I have not been graining my cows. Pasture with us thus far this season, has been plentiful and my cows have been milking heavily; in fact, at timesI have been a little worried over some of my heavily; in fact, at times I have been cessive flow of milk would injure the udder. Night after night my cows came up from pasture leaking milk, something I never have had occur before.

The pasture growth is now beginning to decline and I shall immediately commence feeding a light grain ration. A great many farmers who are dairying on a small scale, question the advisability of feeding grain to cows during the summer months, consequently depend entirely on pasture until fall. Experienced dairymen have learned that this is a very unwise practice for several reasons, since it encourages a short milking period; it allows the cows to shrink and impairs the milk yield and it also reduces the profit from the herd. It is, indeed, unwise to permit a herd of good milking cows to gradually go dry simply for the want of feed. The dairy cow must first maintain her working organization before she can produce any profit for her owner and to allow her to go dry, or to shrink in milk production to the extent that she only pays her keep, means loss of profit and labor to her owner. Very few seasons are favorable for continuous pasture growth, therefore a provision should be made to feed some grain.

The practice is common among dairymen to begin feeding some supplemental forage as soon as pasture begins to decline. This I practice and find it a great and economic assistance in keeping up the milk flow. However, I have never found it as profitable to rely entirely on supplemental foods, as they are deficient in nutritive food value. Supplemental forage crops and a light grain ration go splendidly together, as one assists the other in producing a uniform milk flow. It is not possible to get the maximum results in feeding supplemental forage crops and grain separately, as the former is very bulky and low in nutritive food elements, while the latter is a highly concentrated feed and needs succulent matter to assist proper assimilation.

The feeding of a light grain ration during the summer months, if properly compounded, need not prove costly. Grains should be selected to make up the ration that supplies the food elements in which the pasture is deficient. It is not advisable to feed a ration possessed of a high content of carbohydrate, as such food is not needed at this time of the year. A ration containing a high per cent of corn meal is unprofitable for a summer grain ration for dairy cows, no matter if the corn has been grown on the farm and apparently looks like cheap feed. To begin with I shall compound a grain ration of one-half pound ground oats, one-half pound cotton seed meal and one-half pound corn meal. I like to feed a little corn meal during the summer season to keep the cows in good fresh condition; however, I never feed to exceed a pound per day. This I consider a good ration to start the cows on and as the pasture declines I shall gradually increase the ration. I find that some animals will consume more grain profitably than others, and consequently I cater somewhat to the appetite of my cows.—S. C. Reynolds in Ohio Farmer.

Keeping Milk Cool.

Milk is the most difficult farm product to properly place on the market during hot weather. Equipment for the care of milk often runs into hundreds of dollars, and even the smaller dairy now has its ice house and separate milk house, and in some cases complete milk-cooling machinery.

For those who have no cooler the only way in which to cool the milk is by putting the can in ice water and dipping constantly until it reaches a temperature of about 50 degrees, when it can be kept over night by being set on ice arranged in the following manner. At one end of the milk house make a compartment that will hold as many cakes of ice as there are cans of milk to keep over night, allowing for a six-inch space all around the ice for sawdust. Now put about four inches of sawdust on the floor of this oblong trough, and put the cakes of ice exactly in the center, pounding good, clean sawdust all around, and putting about three inches on top.

When the milk is ready to be put away for the night, place a can on each cake of ice, put the sawdust up around the cans, and in the morning it will be found to be around 50 degrees.

Another method is to place the cans of milk directly on the ice in the ice house. A cake will last at least ten days in the box, and longer in the ice house, but not every one likes to lug a can of milk up into an ice house. When lots of ice and water are obtainable, this is, of course, to be favored, but if the ice is nearly gone, as it usually is when most needed, one of the above-named methods will create a great saving in ice.

The next thing deserving atention is the care of the milk during transportation. A canvas or blanket should always be thrown over the cans. If the haul is a long one, and the weather is very hot, it is well to soak a blanket or an old piece of carpet in ice water and place over the cans, this in turn being covered up with a dry one.

LIVE STOCK

Growing Lambs Uniformly.

One of the most important factors in the management of the growing lamb crop is to promote uniform flesh and bone formation. Uniformity possesses economic and commercial value when the lamb crop is ready for marketing, as the market will respond with the top price for stock possessing uniform growth and development. As a general rule, farm grown lambs are deficient in essential uniformity demanded by the market, consequently discriminated against to the loss of flock owners. A little attention to a few essentials in the handling of the growing lamb crop will do much to promote uniformity which at market time will add materially to the selling value.

Ewes, despite good management previous to mating and during the pregnant period, drop their lambs several weeks apart, thereby making several weeks' difference in the ages of the lambs. This difference in ages cannot be altogether remedied, however, if extra attention is directed to giving the lambs plenty of highly palatable and nutritious food they will come along at a surprising rate and at weaning time evince no material difference in physical conformation. Then, too, ewes vary somewhat in ability to suckle their progeny. Some ewes in the flock produce a strong flow of nourishment, consequently encouraging their young to make rapid growth, while other ewes, equally as well cared for, evidence their inability to produce sufficient milk to their young in the unthrifty appearance of their lambs. Ewes of the latter type should be marked and discarded as unprofitable individuals.

Growing lambs, to make rapid bone and flesh formation, must be well fed. During no time of their lives should they want for food. To supply this essential need attention must be paid to the use of supplemental forage crops for summer and early fall feeding. Meadow pastures are likely to suffer from mid-summer drought, consequently can not be relied upon to supply the lambs with necessary feed. The pasture upon which the main flock grazes is not sufficent to encourage the growing lambs to make rapid and uniform growth as the forage lacks readily digestible food nutrients and palatability. Growing lambs want tender, easy digestible and highly relishable forage.

There perhaps is no better forage crops adapted to our soil and climatic condition and suitable for growing lambs than rape, June clover and mixed pasture. Where a small patch of June clover can be fenced off near the main pasture it will furnish the best of forage for the lambs. But it is very doubtful if it pays to depend alone on forage to promote uniform growth in the lamb crop, as all quick growing forage is deficient in nutritive elements. Best results are obtained when forage pasture and a light grain ration are combined.

Lambs are not tall enough to do any appreciable damage to the ears of corn by pulling them off or eating them, but they will strip off the tender, juicy blades as high as they can reach. These make fine feed for the young animals, and considering that the blades usually are wasted before one has the corn out so the field can be pastured as a stalk field, the gains made by the lambs will be almost clear, since the regular pasture lands are so dry and void of grazing that one must either feed the animals well or suffer a loss of flesh, which is extremely difficult to regain.

Lambs in the Corn Field.

Even before the supply of corn blades is exhausted, the little fellows begin to nip the weeds, and by holding them in the field a short time after the corn has been stripped, none of these weed pests will be let to go to seed for next season. The grass in all odd corners also will be eaten out, and thus put to good use before it grows dead and withered, as is the case if you wait till the corn is all husked before pasturing such nooks. Add to these advantages the fact that the manure from the lambs will be distributed and trampled into the soil where it is needed, and that the field will be clear of weeds and blades at husking time.

Some breeders find that grown sheep may be turned into the corn field and do no damage to the corn while eating out the weeds and corn blades. This is an excellent arrangement, as it shapes up the sheep before the heavy feeding season begins; or, if a few are to be disposed of on the market, a generous quantity of oats and corn-chop (or shelled corn) twice a day will give them firm, heavy flesh. In case breeding ewes are turned into the corn field, one should make sure that they do not gorge themselves on corn; nor should any appreciable quantity of corn be given them in any form, bran being used in place of it. The same plans should be followed with lambs. Any that are late may be fed with the marketable sheep, while those retained for breeding purposes should be handled and fed with a view to forming bone and muscular tissue rather than fat. Equal parts oats and bran, with a little oil meal added, promote rapid, healthy development by furnishing the required nourishment and keeping the bowels free and easy of movement at all times. Salt, too, is very essential with either the grown sheep or lambs, and must be kept before them constantly.

THE GARDEN

The White Grub.

Plow deeply this fall if the common white grub of the May beetle bothered your corn, your timothy, your strawberries, your potatoes, or nursery plants this past year. Successful farmers usually plow before October 15. This is important, however: Do not wait until the cold weather sets in, for the grubs will by that time have gone to their winter quarters where the plow cannot get at them.

Irrigating Strawberries.

If a ravine above the strawberry patch or garden can be dammed up so as to give a water supply, the cheapest and best way (unless the Skinner system could be installed) is to conduct the water down in galvanized iron pipes, with a hose bib for the attachment of a piece of ¾ or even ½ inch hose at proper intervals, and let the water be distributed by means of lawn sprinklers. In such cases we may have to do some experimenting along this line. By supplying the water one can usually insure a big crop of strawberries, celery, lettuce, etc., and the game is worth the effort. For smaller patches, an acre or less, one pipe may be all that is necessary, and with sufficient fall the water may be distributed by means of common, cheap lawn sprinklers.

Cabbage Bursting.

Among those who raise cabbage but who do not grow it extensively for market, there is considerable loss each year because of head-bursting. That condition obtains when cabbage is allowed to stand in the field and continue to develop after the heads are filled and ready for market.

A gentle shower coming unexpectedly before the mature heads have been gathered will start cabbage to growing rapidly, and the already well-developed heads will almost always pop open unless steps are taken to keep the firm and valuable heads from transforming themselves into stock food.

When there is good reason for believing that the cabbage will soon begin bursting such a catastrophe can be prevented inexpensively and without serious loss of time.

Simply go through the patch with a spade, shoving it down beside each mature plant and breaking the tap root by prying gently on the spade handle. This precaution will check the growth of the plant and save a crop in many cases.

In taking care of a big field of cabbage the easiest way to check the development of the heads is to walk through the field and push the plants over to one side with the foot.

This method also breaks the roots loose from their moorings and precludes possible loss.

THE ORCHARD

The Woolly Aphis.

A Japanese formula for destroying woolly aphis is made of 10 pints rape seed oil, 4½ ounces sulphur, and 22 ounces turpentine. The rape seed oil should be boiled for a short time, then add the turpentine slowly, stirring continually until they are thoroughly mixed. Stir in the required amount of powdered sulphur, and after cooking until the mixture assumes a darkish color, allow to cool. Paint the affected parts of fruit trees with this wash.

To Kill Cherry Lice.

The black cherry aphis often becomes very abundant at this time of the year, especially upon the tender leaves toward the tips of the twigs. Sometimes these lice become so abundant as to almost ruin the crop of fruit upon the trees. Often they are not noticed until they become extremely abundant.

Remedies: These lice may be washed from the leaves by a stream of water thrown with considerable force from a garden hose if the trees are upon the lawn where they can be readily reached in this manner.

Whale oil soap dissolved in water in the proportion of one pound to seven or eight gallons sprayed upon the leaves will kill the lice. If the soap cannot be obtained, they may be readily destroyed by spraying with "Black Leaf 40," which is tobacco decoction, using it in the proportion of one part to 800 parts of water. Any good oil emulsion will also kill these lice if thoroughly applied. Whatever spray is used, it is necessary to throw the liquid with a good deal of force upon the lice, so as to thoroughly wet their bodies.

Cover Crop.

The condition of the soil, the tree and the crop, both present and prospective, must be taken into account in choosing a cover crop. Young orchards need quite different treatment than bearing trees.

Cultivation should be constant and thorough up to mid July to induce vigorous growth, which should cease at this time. Buckwheet or oats are good to sow along with red clover and timothy. A strip between the rows may sometimes be left to be cultivated and mowed for hay. After a year or two it should be plowed and cropped or cultivated for a few seasons. A very successful New York orchardist of the Hudson river valley gives his practice with bearing trees as follows: My cultivation means a pretty constant stirring of the soil from well in July. In my cover crop treatment no set rule is followed. I like vetch valuable, but cannot get it to grow well in a new place without inoculation.

Crimson clover, sown early in July will make a splendid covering for the winter, but it is often frozen out in March. Even if it does die at that time there is much value in the growth it did make. Cowhorn turnips sown alone, or with a little rye are excellent and cheap for winter covering.

The cover crop I consider ideal is oats and red clover with a little timothy added, especially if a clover sod is wanted in the bearing orchard. The proportions are, approximately, 1½ bushels oats, six to seven pounds clover, and two to three quarts of timothy seed, sown early enough in July so the plants may be strong before freezing weather. The oats will shield the young clover much protection during the winter and will give a considerable amount of fiber.

Sod Mulch.

The sod-mulch treatment of the soil in apple orchard cannot be generally recommended for New York state conditions, according to a bulletin from the experiment station at Geneva. Occasionally, however, in exceptional locations, it proves more profitable to leave an orchard in sod and cut the grass to serve as mulch over the tree rots than to plow down cover crops in the spring and keep the soil clean and well stirred during the summer. This bulletin reports a 10-year experiment in the well-known orchard of Grant Hitchings.

In the older plats in this orchard on a hillside, in deep soil well watered during most of the season by seepage from above, the sod-mulch sections produced more fruit than the tilled sections, at much less expense; and the fruit was more highly colored and therefore better suited to Mr. Hitchings' trade. The trees apparently grew as well under one treatment as the other; but on the more level land in the valley the trees under tillage in a young orchard (which bore no crop during 10 years) gained an inch and a quarter more in trunk diameter than those in sod; and the foliage indicated unmistakably that the trees were in better condition.

Those whose orchards are on steep hillsides, on stony or rocky soils or on deep soils, certain to be well watered, may find the sod-mulch method an advantage; but for most conditions tillage-and-cover-crop method is best.

Treating Men Like Machines.

"Is there one of us," asked a writer in the Atlantic, "who does not sometimes treat a person like a machine? Do we always think of the railroad conductor as more than a machine for taking tickets? I have been striving for years to overcome in myself, and in my medical fellows the professional habit of treating a person as a 'case' or a walking disease. But the habit of impersonality persists, like original sin, in myriad forms and unexpected ways. In law courts we treat a human being as a 'prisoner at the bar,' as the 'plaintiff' or 'defendant' to the exclusion of the fact that he is as real and sensitive as ourselves."

BINDER ATTACHMENT with harvester cuts and throws piles on harvester or in rows. Man and horses not shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only $20.00 with fodder saver. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn binder is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 30 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kans.

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gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write today for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

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ECZEMA ON CHILD'S BODY

Began as Rash. Itched so Had to Hold His Hands While Sleeping. Clothing Irritated Trouble. Face and Scalp Covered. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"When my little boy was two months old my nephew had sores break out on different parts of his body. The trouble first began as a rash which itched so at night someone always held his hands even while sleeping as at the least scratching it would run together and form scabs. His night-clothes had to have mittens on them or the scabs would be raw and bleeding by morning. His clothing or the least friction irritated the trouble. His face and scalp were covered. They called it eczema.

"We tried different treatments but none helped him. At three years old we commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see an improvement after the first month's treatment. It took nearly a year to effect a complete cure and he never had anything like it since." (Signed) Mrs. Ida Sofield, Mar. 21, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Care for your hair with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. They keep the scalp clean and free from dandruff, allay itching and irritation and promote natural hair-growing conditions when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

BRITISH NAVAL RESERVES ARE CALLED INTO SERVICE

New York, August 3.—British naval reserves absent from the British Isles were notified Sunday by an admiralty order placarded by the British consulates, that they are called into active service. No order concerning army reservists has yet been received.

Upon receipt of cabled instructions regarding the mobilization of the royal naval reserve by proclamation from King George, Acting Consul General, Skinner Wainsworthy caused copies of the order to be posted at the entrance to the steamship piers everywhere in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, comprised in New York's consulate's territory.

WILSON WRITES SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Asks Congress for $250,000 for Tourists in Europe.

Washington, D. C., August 3.—President Wilson today sent a special message to congress asking immediate appropriation of $2,250,000 for relief of distressed Americans abroad.

Reassurances were given by Secretary Bryan today that all Americans in distress in Europe for lack of money or means to return home would be assisted by the United States government.

The secretary had been advised by bankers who usually serve the state department abroad in normal times that hotels and steamship companies would accept checks issued by authority of the United States government through its diplomatic representatives abroad.

This is one of the steps in the department's plans to afford relief to the thousands of stranded Americans abroad who had found it practically impossible to cash checks or letters of credit because of the financial stringency resulting from the European war.

Friends to Deposit Money.

Acceptances of the plan would enable friends of Americans in Europe to deposit funds with the department here, the equivalent of which would be issued in "embassy checks" abroad. Letters of credit, travelers' checks and money orders would be exchanged at American embassies and consulates for "embassy checks."

Belief was that congress would be asked today to make an emergency appropriation to care for Americans who are without funds. This would, in part, be used to charter steamships to bring American refugees home as was the case in Mexico.

The administration is prepared to ship large quantities of gold to American embassies for cashing checks for Americans, but it is not believed that this will be necessary.

Telegrams continued to pour in on the state department today from persons in this country inquiring as to the safety of their friends and relatives in Europe.

Besides forwarding hundreds of telegrams to Americans through diplomatic channels, orders were sent by the state department to all consulates, legations and embassies to use every influence at their disposal to obtain money for citizens of the United States.

Diplomats Get Instructions.

All American diplomatic officers were instructed to exchange letters of credit or travelers' cheques for "embassy checks" or certificates. These are issued by the authority of the United States government, and Secretary Bryan said he was confident "embassy checks" would be honored by railroads, steamship companies aid hotels abroad. Relatives and friends of Americans in Europe can deposit funds with the state department in Washington and an equivalent sum will be advanced in an embassy check abroad. Americans devoid of funds will be given loans, just as was the case in Mexico, and an emergency appropriation will be asked for to care for any deficiencies in this connection.

Secretary Bryan expressed the view that there were enough ships running to care for Americans who desired to leave, but said if any emergency arose everything necessary would be done by the American government to assist them to return home. The government has undertaken to persuade big steamship companies to have their agents in the United States accept checks or money for passage sent by friends here or to have them honor "embassy checks" abroad for steamship passage from European ports.

Americans living abroad permanently who are paid by monthly remittances from firms or corporations in the United States may be able to get money direct from the American consulates, as arrangements are under way to have American companies pay their European employes through the state department.

Emergency Currency and Clearing House Certificates Issued

New York, August 3.—Emergency currency, clearing house certificates and a decision by the savings banks of the state to require of depositors 60-day notice before withdrawal of funds, were factors which united today to relieve the financial situation here brought about by the warring powers of Europe. At the same time the outflow of gold for Europe—the prime cause of the situation—seemed to have been checked.

The secretary of the treasury, after an overnight conference relative to the issuance of 100 million dollars in emergency currency, returned to Washington for conference with bankers of other cities. As he left, the first consignment of emergency bank notes—about $50,000,000—reached the city and was hauled to the sub-treasury.

Decision to issue clearing house certificates—the first used since the panic of 1907—was reached at a meeting of the clearing house association during the forenoon. The private banks, so-called, most of whose depositors are foreigners, will require 30 days' notice for withdrawal of deposits.

Indications were the stock exchange would remain closed indefinitely, as would the coffee and cotton exchanges.

Foreign exchange bankers at a meeting today agreed to co-operate with national banks and the government to discourage gold shipments at present to any foreign country.

3,000 DROWNED IN CHINA

Great Floods Destroy $4,000,000 Worth of Property.

Washington, July 31.—Drowning of more than 3,000 persons and property losses of $4,000,000, resulting from great floods sweeping through 29 districts in the province of Kwang-Tung, China, were reported today in consular advices to the state department from Canton.

Eight million persons are in want, the report added, crops having been destroyed, and the country is still under water.

Alabama Boys Win.

The department of agriculture announced recently that the trophy offered by the Louisville (Ky.) business men for the team of ten boys in any southern state who could show the best records in corn growing has been awarded to the Alabama corn clubs. The boys in that state had the best records at the recent conference for education in the south.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6753—Ladies' House Dress.

Made with plain blouse having tuck at each shoulder and joined to a five gore skirt with panel front. Suitable for cashmere, serge and substantial wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

6656—Girls' Dress.

This dress is composed of blouse and skirt. The blouse is plain and full above the girdle. The skirt has three gores. Collar, belt and cuffs may contrast in color.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch goods with 7-8 yard of 27 inch to trim.

6773—Child's Dress.

The blouse of this frock is slipped on over the head and is made with long or short sleeves. It is joined to a skirt pleated or gathered, buttoned on to the waist and with suspenders which may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires, with suspenders, 1⅛ yards of 36-inch light goods and 1¼ yards of 36-inch dark goods.

6688—Ladies' Waist.

This blouse for any body and sleeves in one piece and the front of the sleeves in Japanese fashion finished with a raglan effect. The neck is cut out and a frill is used for finish. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1-2 yards of 10 or 36 inch material.

6505—Child's Dress.

One of the favorite coat suits. The pleated skirt is attached to an underwaist opening in the back. Over this is a coat blouse with double breasted closing, wide collar and long sleeve or shorter. These suits are made of duck, linen, moire, sponge, cheviot, and other materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material.

6675—Ladies' Apron.

This is of plain sacque cut, the same in front and back. The neck is cut square, the armholes are large and the fastening is in the back. Excellent for gingham.

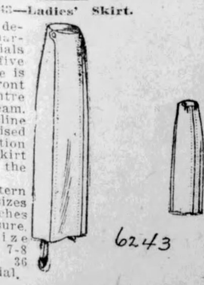
The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 27 inch material.

6555—Ladies' Waist.

A very novel design, with seamless shoulder, but having a group of shirring where the armhole would normally come. The sleeve is long and loose the neck is quite open with Medici frill.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 44 inch material.

6243—Ladies' Skirt.



A good design for many materials now in vogue. It has five gores. There is a panel front and a centre back seam. The waistline may be raised and the skirt gathered in the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 7-8 yards of 36 inch material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

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No. 129—Maternity Dress of satin stripe mercerized crepon, trimming of satin and shadow lace $4.95

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Physicians have prescribed Resinol for 19 years and every druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c.), and Resinol Ointment (50c. and $1.00). Avoid "imitations" or "substitutes" which a few unscrupulous dealers offer, they are usually of little value and may even be positively harmful. For free trial, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore

RAILROADS GET RATE INCREASE

Five Per Cent Allowed Between Mississippi and Buffalo.

Washington, August 3.—Five per cent increases in freight rates between Buffalo and Pittsburg and the Mississippi river were granted Saturday by the interstate commerce commission in a decision in the eastern advance rate case.

All increases east of Pittsburg and Buffalo were denied.

No increases were granted on lake-and-rail rates.

All class rates within the central freight association territory were advanced 5 per cent. Commodity rates got a like advance, excepting coal, coke, brick, tile, clay, starch, cement, iron ore and plaster.

Favor Passenger Rate Jump.

The commission suggested advances in passenger fares and elimination of costly free services to shippers and practically all free passes, and development of greater efficiency in personnel and equipment.

The new rates are expected to increase the incomes of the railroads approximately 1½ per cent. All the principal east and west systems will benefit by the increases, as their lines traverse the territory affected.

The commission held the income of the railroads was smaller than demanded in public interest, but that no showing had been made warranting a general increase in rates.

The commodities on which no advances were allowed compose approximately 35 per cent of the total volume of traffic in the central territory.

Condemning what it characterized as a propaganda to influence the decision, the commission said:

"There can be no doubt that this clamor and outcry have tended to mislead the public and have seriously aggravated the present commercial depression."

Commissioners McChord and Daniels gave at the last moment a dissenting opinion. The former held no difference should have been made between the territories east and west of Pittsburg and Buffalo.

Commissioner Daniels held that a 5 per cent increase should have been granted generally.

Text of the Decree.

The commission's syllabus of the decision, written by Chairman James S. Harlan, who conducted the investigation and prepared the opinion, follows:

"Upon the record, found that the net operating income of the carriers in official classification territory, considered as a whole, is smaller than is demanded in the public interest, but that no showing had been made warranting a general increase in trunk rates, in rail-and-lake rates or in the rates on traffic moving between the different rate territories in official classification territory.

"An increase by 5 per cent in the intraterritorial class and commodity rates in Central Freight Association territory approved, subject to the qualifications described in the report. The need of a general readjustment of rates that territory discussed.

"Suggestions made for consideration by all the carriers in official classification territory as to the methods by which they may increase their net income other than by a general rate increase. Special attention is called to the existence of many individual rates and charges apparently unremunerative."

Wants Roads Reorganized.

Discussing the "crisis," said by railway executives to be confronting the roads, and the insistence upon the need of immediate relief, the commission held that "developments have shown that there was little foundation for any such views."

It was pointed out that railroads relatively had suffered no more from impairment of credit or high interest rates than governments, states, municipalities, public service comporations and industries.

"Most of the roads in trunk line territory," the decision says, "are distinctly prosperous."

AUSTRIANS MAKE THEIR SECOND BELGRADE ATTACK

Belgrade, July 31.—The Austrians opened a heavy cannonade in their second attack on Belgrade at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The guns of the Austrian monitors and the batteries at Semlin fired until 2 o'clock in the morning. Several buildings were damaged. The Servian guns replied only occasionally. An Austrian gunboat was badly damaged.

An attempt by the Austrian to cross the river was repulsed with severe losses by heavy infantry and machine gun fire. The rifle fire lasted until 4 in the morning. There were no Servian losses.

The Austrians made several other attempts to cross the Rivers Save and Danube, but were everywhere driven back. It is reported that they intend to renew their bombardment of Belgrade today.

ZAPATA LIKELY TO ENTER FOLD

Reported That Southern Rebel Will Co-operate With Carranza.

Washington, July 30.—Reports to the Constitutionalist agency in Washington announcing that Zapata would co-operate with Carranza in southern Mexico, encouraged administration officials today as assuring the removal of a potential obstacle to peace. Zapata's forces recently have menaced several towns in the neighborhood of the capital.

Carranza today was on his way to Saltillo to meet envoys of the Carbajal government to discuss arrangements for the transfer of power in Mexico City. Members of the revolutionary junta in Washington predicted that the question of amnesty and safety guarantees would not appear as a stumbling-block during the conference, because, they contended, the federals now placed confidence in Carranza's assurance that there would be no wholesale reprisals after he occupied the capital.

Carranza instructed his Washington agents to deny any reports that he was trying to place difficulties in the way to peace. He declared that if Carbajal offered to surrender unconditionally, he believed the situation soon would be satisfactorily solved.

FRENCH LEADER SHOT TO DEATH

Jean Jaures, Red Orator of France, Slain as He Sits at Restaurant Table.

Paris, August 1.—Jean Leon Jaures, the noted Socialist leader, was assassinated Friday night while dining in a small restaurant near the bourse.

The assassin was arrested, but refused to disclose his identity. Later he was identified as Raoul Villain, 29 years old, and said to be the son of a clerk of the civil court at Rheims.

Feared Demonstration.

The minister of the interior, Louis Malvy, on learning of the crime, left the meeting of the council and ordered precautions to be taken to prevent demonstrations.

Jaures, known as the "Red orator of France," was born at Castres, not far from Cahors, which was the birthplace of Gambetta, another magician of words, in 1859. His parents were of the bourgeoise class, but his early career indicates that his socialistic tendencies had no relation to his birth, for he first appeared in public life when 26 years old, as a Republican member of the chamber of deputies, and his tendencies then were conservative.

Failing to strike a responsive chord in his constituency in Tarn, he was defeated when he stood for re-election and returned to teaching philosophy at Toulouse. Then comes a period of silence, but a few years later a strike at Carmaux gave him a theme. He literally talked himself back into the chamber of deputies. This time as a mixture of Radical and Socialist, and for four years he boomed and thundered his doctrine, and again failed of re-election. He next appeared as The Socialist.

Defended Dreyfus.

The Dreyfus affair, early in Juares' political career, was a test of fire from which the statesman emerged triumphant. In the face of bitter opposition from his following he plunged to the accused man's defense and his party went with him.

The result of Juares' daring and untiring energy in Dreyfus' defense is written in history; he carried the day. He loved a toe-to-toe fight and never was he more in his element than when battling for the freedom of the prisoner on Devil's Island.

A man of many moods and whims was Juares, but through them all ran a thread of gold; his love for his fellow man and his hatred for oppression. This is the eulogy pronounced by his friends.

Impressed Statesmen.

Probably no more striking figure has strode through the pages of French history since the Revolution than this fat man of words. He impressed statesmen who did not even share his views with his tremendous powers and great audiences and street throngs he moved as he would. In the chamber of deputies the keen witted, polished orator spoke; in the streets it was a different man. A man of extravagant rhetoric and high-sounding phrases. It was in gatherings of the latter class that he early earned the title, "The Red Orator of France."

ANY REPUBLICAN CAN BEAT WILSON —GRONNA

Senior Senator From North Dakota Says Harvester Trust Is Issue.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, July 31.—Senator Asle J. Gronna expects to be re-elected senator from North Dakota by at least 25,000. He is running as a Progressive Republican.

In the recent Republican primary in that state the senator had vigorous opposition. "The harvester trust, the wheat trust and the railroads combined against me," he said, "but I got more votes than both of my opponents."

Wilson Now Unpopular.

The senator does not fear the Wilson administration. The tariff law is more unpopular with the farmers in North Dakota than Canadian reciprocity was, he says. "Wilson had a following in our state and throughout the northwest at one time," said Senator Gronna. "He is down and out there politically now. The tariff law is unpopular, the currency law is unpopular, and the Jones appointment for the federal reserve board was particularly unpopular."

The senator expects that the Moose will have a candidate against him. The Progressives put forward a candidate in the state primaries. Their candidate, according to Mr. Gronna, was a good man—Sever Serumgard, of Devil's Lake. In many precincts Senator Gronna got more votes on the Progressive third party ballot than Mr. Serumgard.

Gronna Is Progressive.

Senator Gronna opposed Taft in 1912. He is a La Follette man. He believes Roosevelt stands a good show for the nomination on the Republican ticket next time. He would prefer La Follette. "But any Republican can beat Wilson," said the senator. W. E. Purcell, who served a term as senator by appointment of Governor Burke, has been nominated by the Democrats against Senator Gronna.

In North Dakota the Progressive third party movement is embarrassed by the fact that the Republicans are overwhelmingly Progressive. Because of that fact they fail to see the necessity of the new party. Roosevelt received 27,000 votes in North Dakota for President. Wilson carried the state, but Roosevelt was hampered by the fight made against him by La Follette, who has always been strong in that state, and who carried it for the Republican nomination in 1912. Roosevelt's troubles at that time were of the same kind as are pestering President Wilson now—the International Harvester Co.

Then it was George W. Perkins, whose activities for Roosevelt caused all of the trouble; now it is Jones, of Chicago, another director of the company who was named by President Wilson for the federal reserve board and afterward withdrawn. The Harvester trust is the biggest issue in North Dakota.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Anderson and starve him out of Fort Sumter in 1861. He was a regular Southerner by that time. And when they found that Anderson wouldn't go, poor Henry was one of them that built the batteries on Sullivan's Island. I know just how that sort of work suited him! I bet he was always right out front. But after the tenth shell from Sumter, they sent Henry to his home in a pine box, and when it came there was no one to receive it but the girl Evelyn. Her mother had dropped dead with the despatch! She loved our Henry so much! Evelyn telegraphs the news of the death with her last money and that she has no parents nor money nor home now and what shall she do. I answers right away that I'm coming to get her, because she's ours now. But at Memphis they turned me back unless I'd take the oath of allegiance to a lot of foolish things, and if I waited long they'd, maybe, put me in jail, for safe-keeping, or improve my appearance with chicken feathers. Well, I helped to tar and feather a fellow once—Elick Schnatz. He didn't make much trouble, only asked several times to be excused. He was such a perfect gentleman about it that I tried to get him excused. But the boys said he was worthless—and they hadn't had any fun for some time. However, they said, on account of me, they wouldn't put any tar in his hair. And Schnatz he thanked me for that.

"Because," he says, "I don't know as there's any kind of soap'll take tar out of hair without taking the hair out—and I'm fond of my hair. If you are ever tar-and-feathered, Vonner, I'll try and get your hair excused for you, anyhow," says he.

But Schnatz wasn't in Memphis at that time, and, anyhow, I don't think he could have even got my hair excused from the fellows I saw there. They hadn't had any fun, either, to judge from the way they enjoyed the war, for a long time, and they were bound to get all they could out of this one. They didn't like me calling it "var," and tried to make me say "wah," and I didn't like their calling it "wah," and wouldn't say it. I didn't make friends by that, and so I got my notice one night to let the committee know who and what I was and what my business was by the next morning. Well, the walking was fair, and the night was dark. I didn't know the way, but I could see the north star.

I didn't wait. But I sent Jim Rasly, a nigger, who was as Union as I, but who had the right words and the right color and was able to say "wah" easy, and he brought Evelyn to the old place. My, but I was surprised to find that she wasn't a baby, but a tall young lady of seventeen, and looking more! You see, I'd forgot about time running one way while I was running the other! We gave her Dave's room because Dave head no use for it. He was at college in Virginia, where the red Bible had sent him.

Well, Evelyn gave us a good many soprizes, at least one a day—while they lasted. But, the first and, maybe, the biggest was her affection for our Henry—being only her stepdaddy. But she'd never been acquainted with her real father, because he died before she was born, and she was always crazy, from a baby up, for a daddy "like other little girls." So when Henry came along and said he'd be her daddy—well, though she was a pretty big girl by that time, she was just as crazy for one—maybe more so—and you can believe that Henry didn't disappoint her! I expect they was a good bit like her and Dave. Just the best friends. Anyhow, we soon found out she's crazy about Henry as a father, and mighty mad at the Unions for killing him. She used to get so worked up when she'd talk about it that we kept on reminding her that he wasn't her real father, only her stepfather, until she turns the vials of her wrath on us all one day and asks us if she's the only one in this house who loves him! Of course we both answers that we adores him as much as she does. But she snaps out that we don't act like it and goes off to bed—coming to breakfast the next morning with red eyes, kissing us, and asking us to forgive her, and saying that, of course, we loved Henry as much as she did—more! For no one could know him as long as we had known him without being willing to die for him! And to forgive her if we can.

Jon and I looks sheepish at each other, for, although we did love Henry all we could, which was a good deal, we had never thought about dying for him.

After breakfast Jon says:

"Remember she's from the south, daddy, and loves and hates harder than we do."

III.

What Was Going On in Virginia.

Well, it had been unsettled on the border, even before the election of Lincoln, and six months after Dave went away to college in Virginia the war trouble broke out in earnest. It was about even down our way, till after the battle of Bull Run. Then there were many more secessionists than Unions. There were three fights inside of three weeks, and in every one the Unions got licked. I was in the first one. That's the reason I wasn't in the other two.

Dave used to write funny letters from college, about rebels and Unions, and we'd all laugh at 'em. But a little after Bull Run he wrote one which worried me some. He said that his class—all but him—had voted to go into the army of Virginia, but that he'd told 'em he'd have to write home to find out whether he was Union or Democrat. They didn't like that. He hoped they were Democrats so that he could go with the boys and have a good time licking the Black Republicans. It was all he could do, he said, to stay behind when the boys in the slickest uniforms he had ever seen, mostly made by their sweethearts, and with twenty or thirty gold-and-blue officers to each regiment, had gone to take Harper's Ferry and the navy yard at Gosport—with no deaths! Every one was a separate hero, and all the sweethearts left behind (a good many went along) took the first train to Harper's Ferry to tell them so. Couldn't he go along when they took Washington?—which would be next. Maybe he could find a sweetheart. And when they had Philadelphia and New York, he'd stop to see how they were getting along before taking the oath of office as president of the Confederate States of America—formerly the United States of Ditto—just in fun, of course as you can see.

But I got Evelyn, who was a better scholar than I, to write back that we were all Union to the backbone and that we were nailing Maryland down so that she couldn't get out of the Union, and not to bother about wars nor rumors of war, but study hard, as he was too young, anyhow, to fight with anybody but me, and I could lick him any day—also in fun.

Evelyn was kind of shy and distressed, and finally said:

"Daddy, dear, you oughtn't to ask me to write that."

"Why?" says I.

"Because I ain't Union to the backbone," says she.

"To be sure!" says I. "Not quite through, I forgot. You are most two yards of rebel up and down. They're the most dangerous—the lady rebels. I expect you'd like to be making funny flags and sticking them up on female colleges, like they'e doing in Dixie. The women's terrible fighters!"

I laughed, but Evelyn cried. It was hard for her to see a joke. Women ain't funny, mostly.

"Yes," she says, dropping tears on the letter, "just a girl rebel. And yes, they are terrible, thank God. And I shan't forget who murdered my father! A woman's vengeance is not like a man's. It never sleeps or dies. And the slayer of my father shall suffer—or his brethren shall—for him!"

Well! I never saw Evelyn like that! I didn't think she had it in her! Just a nice young girl—till I stirred her up. And remember, Henry really wasn't her father, though, remember again, she'd never known any other father. Of course, as I have told you, I don't wonder that she loved our Henry a lot. Everybody did that got near him. Dave—happy little Dave, always reminded me of him. She scribbled fiercely at the letter, dropping more tears, and I sneaked away—for, as I told you, I am no kind of a father.

I could see next day that she was scared about it—and so I scolded her a little. I was never afraid to scold her—when she was scared.

IV.

In Lincoln's Pen.

And about this [illegible] those mysterious doings began which, I suppose, always happen on the border between two nations at war. I can't tell, now, just what they were at first, but it made you creepy—and look suddenly behind you. Strange people came to the house, now and then, and asked strange questions. Queer teams passed along, with queer loads—often covered over with other things. Something got into the air which kept us nervous. I would come across a neighbor who had been peaceful and friendly the day before, to find him fighty and an enemy, ready to slam me in the face, and more ready to call me all sorts of hard names, and blaming me for the whole war.

In church, which was called "The Ark of Peace," it got so bad that the seats on the south side of the aisle was called "Africa" by the Unions, and the north side was called "Lincoln's Pen," by the secessionists. And the members moved from one side to the other, according to their war-politics.

The aisle was called "Kentucky" because it was supposed to be neutral territory. But no secessionist would move an inch to let a Union pass to "Lincoln's Pen" through "Kentucky." For, at that time, after the fourth fight at the store, the secessionists had far the best of it, and, according to my own count, there were three hundred and ten in "Africa," while "Lincoln's Pen" had only a hundred and forty-six. But that aisle made all take sides. There were no neutrals. There was nothing to sit on in "Kentucky."

Of course, Parr Horwitz had a hard time of it, preaching straight down that aisle, about angels and archangels all the time, avoiding everything fighty, till Herman Vare rose up in his pew in "Africa" one Sunday and said:

"Pastor, the Bible is full of war-stories. David and Goliath, the battle of Jericho, the slaughter of the Amalekites, the crossing of the Red Sea, the battle of Armageddon—all of these typifying the present struggle of the South for liberty. We are two to one and we demand that you preach of wars and rumors of wars, two sermons out of three, or else—"

Well, "or else" meant that the pastor wouldn't get his salary the next month if he didn't—and, maybe, be wearing feathers instead of clothes—and he began, by preaching a hummer—calling upon the secessionists to blow their trumpets and throw down the abolition walls of Washington!

He got a cheer from "Africa"—the first cheers, I suppose, that old church ever heard—and afterward it was worse than ever—until "Africa" outnumbered "Lincoln's Pen" four to one, and the pastor kept on thundering war-sermons, never one about peace and doves, and not down the aisle, in "Kentucky"—where no one was—but straight into "Africa," with his back turned on "Lincoln's Pen."

I tell you it took courage to go to church, them days, and keep from fighting, and soon I excused myself—and so did most all of the other Unions. Four to one was no use.

After that they had it all their own way in "Africa"—and they didn't seem to like it. They were fighty, even in church, wanted to drive us to "Lincoln's Pen" to be bombarded. It wasn't much fun fighting battles without an enemy. They were too sure to win.

At last, when they hadn't us any more to fight, they got to fighting among themselves. Some was too secession and others wasn't secession enough. Some was ready to go into the Confederate army, and others said that was going too far. They got called cowards—spies—Abolitionists—and Know-Nothings—and they called the others Copperheads — Knightsof-the-Golden-Circle—and Nigger-lovers—and those were all fightwords to every man in those days. Well, the upshot of it was that they had a battle, right there in the church, and tore the place to pieces, with many wounded and no dead. Parr Horwitz was so scared that he skedaddled, and was never heard from again, and some one nailed up what was left of the church, and it wasn't opened again for five years. But that fight in the church made worse blood than anything else—like church fights always do. After that everybody was mad at everybody else, and called each other all kinds of hard names. And the secret organizations, for one disloyal purpose or another, flourished mightily—just for spite.

It never looked exactly like an Ark of Peace from that time on—the nice old church.

Continued From First Page.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

As an indication of the tremendous size of the automobile industry, it is interesting to note that in one year approximately one million hides are used for upholstery purposes. The ordinary roadster body requires little more than two complete hides, and the touring body about three hides. The average a car, therefore, is two and one-half hides. From the time the hide is stripped from the animal, it requires from 10 weeks to six months completely to prepare it for use, the time varying with the quality of the leather. Each hide is split into four grades, which are known as hand buffs, machine buffs, deep buffs and splits. The hand buffs are the best and are the part nearest the hair. This is the quality that is most used in the best motor car factories.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

War in Europe always involves a lot of whiskers.

The New Haven has been the houn' dawg among railroads.

The Kaiser's mustache never droops at the ends in time of war.

A widow is the proper person for a widower to go to for sympathy.

Men in public office are a constant worry to the men who want in.

The tree-frog is worse than a phonograph. It never changes records.

Manufacturers of artificial legs begin to see a bright industrial future.

European nations are always ready to fight for honor and real estate.

A popular falsehood: "You don't look a day older than you did fifteen years ago."

"Does it pay to marry?" one paper asks. Marriage is a question of trust, not pay.

Farmers are finding the droughts, under the Democratic administration, very dry.

Any time a woman is acquitted of murder she knows the jury thinks she is pretty.

It takes a girl just as long to dress when she goes without ears as when she wears 'em.

Even civilized warfare has its horrors. Being shot courteously doesn't help the victim.

If marriage is a lottery, then it must be unlawful, in the United States, to propose by mail.

We are admonished to love our enemies, but that doesn't mean that we should forget our friends.

King George has nothing to do, and now some of his bloomin' subjects don't want him to do that.

These are discouraging times for those two well-known optimists, the Dove of Peace and Andy Carnegie.

A German scientist says he can photograph the liver; but maybe, upon sober second thought, he won't.

There's an idea in the hats worn by horses that milliners have never tried. Reference is made to the holes for the ears.

Nicholas Longworth is again a candidate for congress; but in Nick's case it is hard to say whether it is ambition or habit.

History, now and then, has a queer way of repeating itself. For instance, Paul Revere, a New Englander, rides a motorcycle.

"A California woman withdrew as a candidate for office to marry the man she loved." Another triumph for old-fashioned romance.

Everybody should take a trip into the country just to learn for themselves that there are no by-heck farmers off the stage.

The postoffice department has ruled against postal cards with the word "Hell" on them. Probably has an idea there is no such place.

Brazil will name the river discovered by Colonel Roosevelt in his honor. This won't please the geographers who said no such river existed.

"To one pound of parsnips take one pound of butter," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But wouldn't the parsnips spoil the butter?

Uncle Joe Cannon's cheeks are said to be as rosy as a girl's. Rosy cheeks are all right, but rosy noses have gone out of style. These are reform days.

That Colorado woman who wants to go to the United States senate looks much younger than some of the motherly old souls who are there now.

Doubtless there are youung ladies all over this broad land of ours who worry more about the anchorage of the porch swing than votes for women.

"Will the Missouri mule be drafted for service in Europe?" asks the Cleveland Plain Dealer. If we have the right idea of the Missouri mule he will volunteer.

An Ohio man climbed to the top of a tree, drank acid and then cut his throat. Guess we'll have to accept this tale as proof that life doesn't look good to a man up a tree.

Now the Czar and the Kaiser are on the point of fighting, notwithstanding there has been scarcely time since they kissed each other to get the taste of whiskers out of their mouths.

"The doctor says we should keep our minds on cool things during the summer season." Sounds good, but one would get tired of thinking of an icehouse for two or three months.

The consumption of alcoholic liquors in 1913 was over twenty-two gallons for every man, woman and child. These statistics are too imaginative. They include the women and children, but daddy is the one who falls over the furniture.

There are 4,449,000 mules in the United States. These figures will be accepted by some as evidence that the world is not growing better, but as a matter of fact there are lots of decent mules, depending on the disposition of the man who handles them.

Mrs. Brown, the Colorado woman who is thinking of becoming a candidate for the United States senate, has brought up four families, her own and three others. It is not enough for Mrs. Brown to know that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

THE BEEF SHORTAGE

The June cattle receipts at all markets were alarmingly short, far behind the receipts for June, 1913. In the first six months of this year, the receipts were 365,000 head fewer than in the same period of last year and about 755,000 fewer than in the first six months of 1912.

There appears, upon the surface, a very good excuse for opening the American markets to beef from Argentina, Brazil and Australia. The country is deficient in beef—and is administration might claim—and is bound to claim this fall—that it has done a very good thing for the consumer by relieving him of the high prices which the deficiency would have created had there been no competition for domestic beef from South America and Australasia.

But establishing a free market for foreign meat is the last thing in the world to encourage the American farmers to increase their herds, to pay more attention to stock-raising, and to restore the old-time condition of plentifulness. The effect is quite the contrary. The farmers, instead of increasing their herds, are decreasing them in size, selling breeders and calves while yet prices are good.

Once the American supplies are so low as to constitute a negligible competition, importers of foreign beef will charge whatever they please. They may be counted upon to make our highest known beef prices seem trivial beside the prices the situation will permit them to establish.

For every penny the consumer saves now by reason of Argentine and Australian competition he will pay a dime five years from now because of the destroyed stock-raising industry.

NO PERMANENT LOSS

There is no reason for Americans to fear any permanent loss by reason of the terrible slump in stock values. The slump does not represent any destruction of property, any sacrifice of national wealth. The slump does mean this—that the earnings of American railroads and American industrial companies are to be for Americans, their immediate prosperity is to be divided, if divided at all, only meagerly with foreigners.

In case of war involving all Europe, America will lose something because of the impoverishment of countries that have been good customers of ours. But all such loss, it is certain, will be more than made up by the trade which the war will bring to us. Already, American wheat has gone climbing skyward because of war. Soon, the countries which have been buying their goods wholly in Europe will have to turn to this country for wares. European steamships will not sail, or if they do sail, it will be as transports or as carriers of supplies and fuel for army and navy. Factories must close for lack of the labor to run them, the domestic demand to keep them going, or the impossibility of transporting the goods over seas. At present it looks as if America, of all the producing nations left in peace, will be able to fill the gaps of trade the war will make. Also, the producing nations of Europe, being at war and unable to produce enough even for their own use, must depend upon America for their needs.

However much we may deplore this fearful war, we cannot ignore the fact that we are almost bound to profit by it. "It is an ill wind that blows no one good." The loss in stock values will, in every likelihood, be made up in this country before the foreigner is ready to invest again. Indeed, it may be made up before the foreigner has flung off his armor.

PAN-SLAVISM

To most of us it would seem a more reckless and foolish thing than one of bravery for Servia to defy her powerful neighbor, Austria-Hungary. She would make scarcely more than two bites, one would say. The outcome of war could be nothing else than, first, defeat, then a terrible disciplining and, finally, merger into the general governmental scheme of the Dual Monarchy.

But Servia is not merely playing the braggart. She has long been mixed up in intrigues and political movements and patriotic excitements, the fruit of which she cannot hope to pluck without first trying issues with Austria-Hungary, and possibly Italy. Servia is really only one small cog in the mechanism of a great movement known as Pan-Slavism. This Pan-Slavism has for its aim the union of all the Slavs of South Europe into a single realm or empire, taking in Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Croatia-Slavonia and the districts known as Slovine. In this cause, ancient jealousies and prejudices are being smothered, religious differences cast into the background. In case of the realization of the dream, Austria-Hungary will lose to the South Slavs the provinces of Croatia-Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Italy would be forced to bury territorial expansion hopes which ache in very nearly all the eastern shores of the Adriatic sea.

As a matter of course, Pan-Slavism can have no prospect of triumph without the help and guidance of Russia. If Servia is to make any headway against Austria-Hungary it will be because Russia has taken a hand. If she is to be saved after defeat, it will be on account of Russian interference. Her spoils, in case Austria-Hungary is every redivided, will be Galicia, Bukewina and all the territory in the Carpathian mountains occupied by Slavs.

America may appear to have no interest or concern in Pan-Slavism. As a matter of truth, she has a large interest. For the movement is furthered by literature prepared in this country and by funds raised here. Slavs in Pittsburg have an association with a membership of 30,000. In New York there is one with 12,000 members. The Chicago association boasts 10,000. Smaller societies exist in Cleveland, Seattle and San Francisco. These associations are serving the cause of Pan-Slavism as the Irish immigrants served the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. Their activities will have to be acknowledged if the movement ever scores.

STONE IN THE MILLPOND

A man's actions, even a man's thoughts, are like stones thrown upon the calm surface of a millpond.

In some unknown bedroom of a Bosnian town, a maggoty-headed young man read the pamphlets of an irresponsible patriotic society and, interpreting the bombast as commands, got himself a revolver. The revolver was fired and a crown prince and a crown princess were, in no time at all on their way to their maker. The country of the crown prince and crown princess, not content with the blood of the socially unimportant murderer, demanded the right to enter the country over the border in order to try and to hang the members of the irresponsible patriotic society. The answer being unsatisfactory, troops were moved, reservists were called to the colors, generals burned the midnight oil over charts and tabulations of figures.

The wave lengthened. People hundreds of miles away rushed to banks to withdraw their savings. Men, tilling the fields, unharnessed their animals from the plows and hurried home to learn the command to which they were to report. Factories closed, trains stopped running, steamships canceled their sailing schedules. Industrial securities of a country over the sea were thrown on the market, and in the ports of that far country steamers took on chests and chests of gold.

And still the wave spreads. The grain markets of the country oversea become of a sudden the abode of madmen, seeking to sell, seeking to buy, all in the same breath. A farmer a thousand miles westward, loading his wheat into a wagon, opens his paper and sees the course of the market. He unloads his wheat. "We will wait," he says. And he does wait Wheat climbs higher, and in the course of time, the farmer sells high where, because of the great crop, he had expected to sell low.

Still farther lengthens the wave. In the fall, the farmer's son goes to college because wheat has sold high, madmen have striven to meet the demand for bread from countries whose men have gone soldiering, a great nation has lost a prince, shots have been fired, a half-drunken fool has scribbled words upon paper.

We wonder if this boy, mounting into college on the crest of the wave, will ever think of him who first threw the stone—the creature who spoiled good ink in balderdash the meaning of which he himself did not know.

AGITATION AND TRUST BILLS

In addressing the delegation of business men who called at the White House on Wednesday, President Wilson said:

"We had money conditions, banking conditions, economic conditions, of which the country said 'they are wrong.' Now we have undertaken to give a remedy, and until that was done, business could not settle down to anything, because the agitation was sure to come again."

The passage of the banking bill did not end agitation. Rather, with more and more evidence that the Democratic powers in congress are determined to use the new banking system as brick and mortar for partisan enhancement, there is more agitation now than there was in the interests of reform. The passage of the tariff bill did not stop agitation. It still continues, more loudly within the country of the Democrats than outside of it. Perceiving what little effect the new banking law and the new tariff law have had upon soothing agitation into quiet slumbering, the business men might very well have their doubts as to the narcotic virtues of the administration anti-trust bills upon agitation which even the White House recognizes as harmful.

IN THE ARMED CAMP

No matter where the American traveler goes in continental Europe, he is forever seeing soldiers—whether in Germany, which seems all military, or in Holland or Switzerland, which seem to maintain military for no apparent reason. There are marching men in the streets of the cities, detachments in the villages, fortresses on every border hill, wire entanglements and masked batteries among the sand dunes of the seashore. Europe is literally the armed camp she has been described.

If you lived where every waking hour you can behold soldiery, where the rumble of field artillery, bumping over the pavement, causes you to stir in your sleep and where the call of the trumpets comes to you at dawn, there would be nothing amazing to you in the idea of sudden war. In this country, war has come only at wide intervals of time. It is never expected, very seldom counted upon as a possibility and prepared for scarcely at all. But in Europe, folk live always under the shadow of war clouds. It is the expected thing there. Comparatively few dream of unending peace and a great many pray for the conflict.

"How can these nations," we say, "think of going to war?" They can think of going to war easily enough, because every hour they are thinking that war will come.

Sunday School

LIVES WITH LEAVES, BUT NO FRUIT

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 9 Is "The Barren Fig Tree and the Defiled Temple." (Temperance Lesson) — Mark 11:12-33.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

SOME persons live to be looked at—but they are not the ones best worth seeing. The attention paid by large classes, in our day, to dress and toilet makes the thoughtful observer recall effete Rome in the hour of her decline. The merely ornamental bulks too large with us. Outward appearance gives us more concern than inward worth, or thorough efficiency. Leaves, rather than fruit, are our criterion of success. We are planting too many ornamental shrubs in the garden of our modern life, and too few fruit trees It is high time that we should study over again the incident of the barren fig tree, blasted by our Lord.

This puzzling miracle of Jesus appears to deal with those who seem to be more than they are; who are not fulfilling their promises. On the road to Jerusalem He saw a fig tree abundant with leaves, but with no fruit. Now a characteristic of the fig tree is that it commonly puts out its fruit before its leaves. Jesus was deceived by the appearance of this unseasonably forward tree, as He saw it by the roadside, but when he found that it bore nothing but leaves, He condemned it to fruitlessness forever.

The Sheep Dog That Pointed.

If one is an ornamental tree and nothing more, then, of course, leaves are a satisfactory output. If, however, the world has a right to expect fruit, then no amount of foliage can be accepted as a substitute. In the matter of human lives, it is not how you appear, but what you produce that really tests your worthwhileness.

All the tailors and masseurs and barbers and manicurists and haberdashers and jewelers cannot offer any acceptable substitute for doing a man-sized task in the service of the world. The gilded youth of both sexes who adorn our city highways, and who have never done a useful stroke of work in their lives, are the objects of all men's scorn. Barren fig trees and barren lives merit nothing but condemnation.

Down in Virginia, on a plantation where I have gone hunting, there is an old sheep dog who will follow to the field the man with a gun. He will go through all the motions of a fine bird dog; he points perfectly, but there are never any birds where he points. He is a hypocrite dog, for he consciously tries to appear to be what he really is not. That is what makes the hypocrite. This lesson is the Bible's own picture of all such.

The Lives That Produce.

The central idea of both parts of today's lesson passage accords well with the temperance theme; for the International Sunday School Lesson Committee has marked this as a temperance lesson. This first incident carries the moral, that lives should bear fruit; each in its own kind, and all the fruit of which it is capable. Few of us have to go outside of our own neighborhoods to find an illustration for this proposition. Many a promising fig tree has been shorn of its expected fruit by the blasting power of strong drink.

The editor of the most widely circulated periodical in the world told me a few weeks ago that he was convinced that, in his business, a man could not so much as drink a single cocktail with his luncheon, without impairing his efficiency. With real fervor he went on to argue for temperance on the basis of economic efficiency. He is making the temperance fight his own; for the arch-enemy of the fruit of civilization is the traffic in alcohol.

The withering judgment of an enlightened social conscience has been turned against strong drink within our own time. The forms of activity against it are many and varied. Here is a working temperance pledge, which the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League has put out: "As a matter of conscience, I purpose to stand by all men, movements and newspapers that stand against the liquor traffic."

When the Church Is Corrupted.

The contrast seems sharp between the blasting of a single fig tree and the cleansing of the great temple of Herod; yet both were in the day's work of Jesus, and both were of a piece with His one ministry. He who did the great things was not above doing the small things also. If a Christian cannot be a missionary to China, at least he can help to a higher level the shiftless, ignorant and irreligious folk around the corner. The work is one work, whether in America or in Africa.

Great evils do not spring full-proportioned into being. They are of slow growth, and, at the base of all of them there is usually something commendable. The abuse of the privilege of trading in the Temple at Jerusalem had quite naturally developed. The need for sacrifices made it plausible that merchandising should be carried on for the benefit of the pilgrims near the Temple courts; even as today, in the very courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, pilgrims may buy tickets. In heathen temples this is not at all uncommon. I have bought Mecca beads in the courtyard at the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and Chinese antiquities in a Peking temple. The closest parallel to the Jerusalem scene, known to me is the merchandising in the great Tenoji temple in Osaka, Japan, where scores of merchants display a variety of wares.

On the basis of the pilgrims' needs for foreign money changed into Jerusalem currency, and for doves and sheep for sacrifice, there had grown up the reign of graft which dominated the Temple area.

When Jesus, the Reformer, came, with his clear-seeing eye, and his fearless advocacy of purity and altruism, he overturned this order of greed. By the sheer weight of His personality, and by His own consciousness of His divine mission, Jesus scattered the merchandisers in every direction. Right and religion were on His side, and when a brave man identifies himself with these two causes, nothing can withstand him.

Of course, the discomfited Scribes and priests did not tarry to say, "Is this man right? Have we really become polluters of the Temple, the sanctity of which should be our chief concern?" Not so. Their first thought was how they might "get even" with this Man, who was interfering with their revenues. In lesser degree, the same condition obtains in every age, and it is to be confessed that there is a dull monotony about the way in which the Church has dealt with her reformers and critics quite after this ancient Jerusalem fashion. The man who shows the Church wherein she is wrong is her best friend, and to be heard and heeded.

It is altogether likely that abuses have crept up in parts and phases of the Christian church. With the property interests and salary solicitude involved, this is almost inevitable. Most men begin to see red as soon as their pocketbooks are touched. President Wilson has candidly pointed out how this factor has entered into the Mexican situation. Concern for the welfare of the millions of oppressed, ignorant and destitute people has been overshadowed by the clamor of thousands whose dividends have been affected.

In like fashion, the recent sudden outcry over "hurting business" attained a volume which the temperance crusade—a moral question—education. In the light of our own times, it is quite understandable that these shrewd Jerusalem ecclesiastics should howl and plot when Jesus began to "hurt business."

The Passion Play at Ober Ammergau makes clear the connection between this scene and the crucifixion. One of the episodes of the Passion Play is the cleansing of the Temple. Shortly afterward we find the same merchants, who have been driven from their stands in the Temple enclosure by the stern and regal Christ, foremost in the clamor of those who cry, "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!"

The cleansing of the Temple area reacted directly upon the condemnation and crucifixion of Jesus and had "interfered with business;" over against that crime of crimes, the fact that Jesus was obeying God, purifying the Church and exercising the highest office of a prophet, counted as nothing.

This is a good time to declare once more that "Judgment must begin at the House of God." The Church must be clean. Whenever she has any complicity with oppression of crime, she is denying her Lord. If any local congregation, or any denomination, puts the favor of the rich and the mighty over against her loyalty to clear truth and righteousness, she is betraying once again the Reformer who died on Calvary.

The Man Who Looks Madder Than He Is

Congressman W. O. MULKEY

This snapshot shows Congressman W. O. Mulkey, who succeeds Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama. The latter gentleman is chairman of the judiciary committee, and has recently been appointed the federal judge in the state of Alabama. Congressman Mulkey was sworn in as a member of the house of representatives from the Third district of Alabama. Mr. Mulkey is not a "grouch," as this snapshot might seem to indicate, nor is he displeased over his election to a seat in congress.

Sometimes a picture gives a wrong impression of a person.

THREE CHEERS FOR WAR

REHSE IN NEW YORK WORLD

SENDS DUMMIES TO JAIL

Russian Editors to Use Substitutes for Prison Purposes.

A scheme by which the Russian newspapers prevent their real editors from being imprisoned for objectionable articles appearing in their papers has just been brought before the public in the case of the "editor" of the Severnaia Pravdal. This man has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a seditious article that appeared in his publication. The "editor" in this case turned out to be no editor at all, but an illiterate laborer of Aiga, who was registered as the "responsible editor" according to the Russian law.

The employment of these substitute editors is very frequent in the provincial newspapers and there he is known suggestively as the "prison editor." When the government brings action against the paper the "prison editor" takes the blame and goes to prison, where he is given money, food, tobacco, reading matter and vodka at the expense of the paper. Many laborers and unfortunate writers use this as a means for earning a comfortable living.

Mrs. Corbett Is a Banker in Texas

Miss LEFFLER CORBITT

Miss Leffler Corbitt, who was elected president of the Texas Woman Bankers' Association at the convention of that organization at Fort Worth, is one of the ablest as well as the most popular business woman in the state. Miss Corbitt is connected with the Austin National Bank, holding the position of note teller.

After leaving the University of Texas, Miss Corbitt taught school for awhile. She then turned to banking as a more congenial and profitable occupation, entering the employ of the Austin National Bank as general utility clerk. Through her business ability and by close study of banking methods, she rapidly worked her way up until she now holds one of the most responsible bank positions of any woman in the state. In addition to her official duties Miss Corbitt acts as the adviser and business representative of a number of wealthy women of this city, who place more confidence in her opinions on business matters than in the average business man.

Owing to the press of business, Miss Corbitt was unable to attend the convention at Fort Worth. She was so well known among the women bankers of Texas, however, that she was elected president of the association by a unanimous vote. She is planning to widely extend the influence of the Texas Woman Bankers' Association while at its head. Among the ambitions of the Texas association is the organization of a national body, which shall include all the women bankers in the United States.

West Virginia Has Man 118 Years Old

In the Blade of July 23 appeared a portrait and brief sketch of Thomas Morris, of Nebraska, who has reached the remarkable age of 120 years and six months. Now West Virginia comes forward with another remarkably old man—John Dryesdale, who lives in Nicholas county. He was born in Galloway, Scotland, August 12, 1796. He passed his early life in his native country, but later joined others of his countrymen among the British possessions of Canada.

Thomas Morris was never married. John Dryesdale has been married four times, first when he was only a lad, 102 years ago. To this union there was born one son. He was married the second time in lower Canada in 1832, to which there was born one son and one daughter. He lived in lower Canada, where he was again united in wife by death he removed to upper Canada 8 years, and, losing his second marriage and as a result of this union four children were born; three boys and one girl.

After the death of his first wife he went to sea and did duty as a sailor for twenty years. The total number of years he spent upon the sea at various intervals of his life figures up to 35. In his seafaring life he visited every country known, and when Sir John Franklin set out upon his first voyage to the arctic regions in 1825 he was one of the volunteers that accompanied him. Among his voyages was a whaling expedition to Greenland, in which he assisted in loading a vessel with whale blubber and returned in 7 months.

In the year 1866 he moved to Vicksburg, Miss., where he resided for several years, afterwards taking up his residence in the Little Mountain State.

He has been a man of remarkably strong constitution and of robust health. Although he has long passed the centenary stage is as active as most people are at seventy years of age. He can walk with ease two or three miles per day, never misses a meal and remarked that he never wore a pair of glasses in his life. Although his sight failed somewhat several years ago, about ten years back his sight became as clear as in boyhood days and has remained so until this day. At the age of 101 years he cut his third set of teeth which are of great assistance and comfort to him in his advanced age. The old gentleman spends most of his time visiting his neighbors and is a welcome visitor to every home. He is very interesting in conversation, has a good recollection of past events and is still blessed with an acute hearing.

THE MODERN MISSIONARIES

Some of the Things They Have Accomplished.

More than 8,000 missionaries of both sexes from the United States, and 38,000 native converts acting as missionaries are teaching the Christian faith throughout the world. They have converted 1,500,000 men, women and children in all lands, and are bringing 75,000 more into the fold every year. Over 1,300,000 are learning the ways of Christianity in the 30,000 colleges, theological seminaries training and Sunday schools that have been established by American missionaries.

The modern missionary is not only a spiritual adviser, but undertakes to cure physical ills as well. In the 600 hospitals and free dispensaries established in foreign lands, it is estimated that 3,000,000,000 treatments have been given by the 400 male and female doctors making up the foreign missionary medical staff. In times of famine they distribute huge sums of money. The expenses of this vast campaign are enormous; but no country is as liberal as the United States. Last year the American people contributed nearly $17,000,000 to promote the work, while all nations are spending about $38,000,000 to support their 24,000 Christians and 112,000 native missionaries who have gathered over 6,000,000 adherents in the faith.

Chemist Makes Hard Coal.

A German chemist at Hanover has succeeded in making hard coal out of the elements of which the coal in mines was formed. His estimate is that it took eight million years for this coal to assume its present condition.

VARIETIES

Meerschaum was first used for pipes in 1723.

Negroes own 3,753 farms, valued at $27,768,750, in Missouri.

In five years Germany has spent $28,000,000 on aeronuatics.

Sandalwood oil supply comes principally from southern India.

Bombay cotton mills pay operatives about $90 a year in wages.

A full-grown elephant yields ten pounds of ivory, worth $300.

It takes eleven tons of beets to produce one ton of beet sugar.

Pure lithium, which is the lightest metal known, has no practical use.

Chinese exports of firecrackers to the United States are yearly diminishing.

Great Britain imports more than twenty million bottles of mineral waters annually.

In his search for food the vulture is never guided by a sense of smell, but relies upon the sight.

It is estimated that 28,000,000 persons attend the 4,500 moving picture theatres of England each week.

The leaf of the Ceylon talipot palm, which grows to one hundred feet in height, is so wide that it will cover 100 men.

It is estimated that three-fourths of the money spent on a modern battleship is distributed in the shape of wages.

Elementary instruction is compulsory in France for children of both sexes between the ages of six and thirteen.

Coal is about to be made the subject of the most elaborate treatise ever devoted to one mineral except iron. It is a 1,200-page book with nearly 200 maps.

In Berlin, Germany, the number of women between the ages of 70 and 80 years is 25,304, as against 12,898 men. Three out of every four nonagenarians are women.

In its experiments with the production of steel by electric methods the United States Steel Corporation has expended more than eight hundred thousand dollars.

In an aviation school in Berlin the machines are suspended from a circular track until the students learn enough to be trusted to operate them free from control.

Cuba's exports of pineapples are almost entirely to the United States. Owing to the strike in Havana harbor much of the 1912 crop rotted before it could be shipped.

While the exports from the Netherlands to the United States decreased somewhat in 1913, the imports from the United States to that country increased materially.

Fifteen million rats have been killed as part of the preventive measures against the spread of plague, made by the metropolitan police board of the city of Tokio.

The convicts on the prison farm at Jackson, Mich., raised 1,500 bushels of onions, 2,500 bushels of parsnips and 2,000 bushels of carrots on a total of six acres this year.

According to an English scientist all the radium in the interior of the earth is in any way equal to that in the rocks at the surface the world will grow hotter in time instead of colder.

One church in an Oklahoma town advertised free lemonade at its Sunday service. A rival church of the same town is resolved not to be outdone and is advertising free buttermilk.

The most magnificent scene ever witnessed at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, was the coronation of Napoleon and Josephine. The expense of this was eighty-five million francs.

German naturalists are interested in the fact that the wild rabbits of that country seem to be changing their habits, among other things building their nests above ground instead of in burrows.

The great fire of London in 1666 started in a house on Pudding lane and ended at Piecrust alley. Thirteen thousand two hundred houses were burned, including eighty-nine churches.

The richest and perhaps largest iron ore mine in the world is at Kiruna, Lapland, as far north as northern Alaska. The climate is milder than that of Alaska and the mine is worked the year around.

A branch of the Japan tourist bureau was opened in Nagasaki last year and furnishes itineraries of tours through Japan and other information concerning travel, hotels, maps and guide books for the asking.

A French scientist who has been experimenting for eighteen years to ascertain the effects of low temperatures on fish and animals, has found that common snails can withstand the greatest amount of cold.

German East Africa has in the course of 15 years built up an industry in sisal hemp producing for export to the annual value of $3,000,000. The better organized plantations are earning 25 to 50 per cent on the capital invested.

A German chemist at Hanover has succeeded in making hard coal out of the elements of which the coal in mines was formed. His estimate is that it took eight million years for this coal to assume its present condition.

The new White Star liner Britannic, under construction at Belfast, is to be fitted with electrically worked davits on both sides of the ship, each of capable of lowering boats filled with passengers at the rate of seven feet a minute.

India rubber was used for the first time as an eraser in 1770, when a very small piece was sold for 3 marks. It was, however, many years before it was put into general use. As to this the crumb of bread was used for erasing purposes.

In the calendar of old Rome the fifteenth day of the months of March, May, July and October, and the thirteenth day of the rest of the months were known as ides. In one of writings one hears of the "ides of March," which is a poetic way to express the date.

It is expected to start forthwith at Papeete, Tahiti, the erection of a wireless station powerful enough to communicate with Noumea in New Caledonia, and perhaps even with the United States. A similar high power station will be erected at Noumea, each station to cost about $200,000.

Talking machine records made by photography will be the next development in the reproduction of sound. Invented by a Russian named Lifschitz a new machine has been made which, it is said, reproduces music and sounds of any kind with perfect clearness, without any rasping or scraping defects.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Tahan, Good Indian

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

...many towns now have an annual Chautauqua that what I am going to say here may be an ...story to ...

...I went yesterday to one of these entertainments, and as I looked on that ...dience of ... people assembled under the great ...mmon impulse under the ...thrilled anew with ...n tent. I ... a member of the ...joy of ...

...The afternoon was ...Tahan.

...Indian ... in native costume, ...He came ... of rows of boys ...the ... front seats. His ... and feather head-... intelligent brow; ... teeth of animals ... encircled a wiry ... buckskins clothed ... figure, supple ... the storms of a ...hardship and ad-...

...simple eloquence ...Tahan told ... life, and the small ...while the men ...and there was an ...the afternoon, all ...boy looks in their ...

...was a famous In-...California Joe; his ...woman. During a ...was killed in trying ...cabin and baby, her ...and Tahan was ...Kiowa chief and his ...in what is now ...and the Kiowa ...was later merg-...

...a small boy his father ...the woods, telling ...all that he saw ...and at night when ...heard them, and ...returned to their tepee the chief ...would question the boy and thus train ...in wood craft. He learned to strike ...fire in the rain and without matches, to tie a horse when no hitching ...existed except a hole in the ...ground and to shoot with bow and ...

...He early learned that obedience is ...the first law in an Indian boy's life. ...his days when Tahan and his adopted ...father were deep in the forest they ...lived at intervals a new and peculiar ...sound like the whirr of a drum softly beaten. For some time they couldn't locate it. At last they heard it just above their heads and looking up saw a big black bear sitting in a tree and poking its paw into a hole where bees had made honey. Each time he brought forth a sticky paw which he licked with great satisfaction, a swarm of angry bees would sting him in the snout. The queer drum sound was the cry of pain at this treatment.

Tahan's father shot into the tree, but only wounded the animal sufficiently to cause him to drop to the ground and to start for them in fierce pursuit. The older man's gun was empty, and the boy hoped to get a shot, when the father ordered him to hand over his gun. His first impulse was to disobey and fire, but he did as he was bid, and just in time to give the father the needed defense against an enraged beast. "You see," he said, "it took a certain aim, and if you had not handed me the gun we might have been killed. Obedience, my boy, is the first law of the Indian."

Tahan learned also reverence. He said that the red man, when he swears, has to use the white man's tongue. There are no words of blasphemy in the Indian language.

The Indian never pities himself. He is taught to live peaceably or battle fiercely, but never to whine or show fear.

The Indian woman, always thought to be the burden bearer, and the most oppressed of feminine humanity, is really, according to Tahan, about 400 years in advance of her white sisters, toward the establishment of equal privileges. The Indian, before white man crossed his path, knew only a single standard of morals for men and women. Polygamy there was, but no promiscuous mating. The woman was the homemaker, and the sharer in all that pertained to the family wealth. No piece of property could be sold without her consent, for the wife controlled the family fortunes.

Tahan's life story "listened" like a wild west novel, and I wish there were room for more of it here.

He is now a minister of the gospel, having been educated and ordained in Buffalo, N. Y., and then returning to preach for years to the red people of the west whom he loves as brothers.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A TROUT STREAM

I live along a pleasant little brook, where speckled trout are plenty. I ...ing myself sometimes, when the ...weather is pleasant. My home is in ...little valley. How many answer all ...the requests for cards and letters? I ...do think it is grand. Cheer the ...lonely. You never know what hour ...you may be afflicted in some way, so ...do all you can to cheer them up.—Mrs. G. F. ..., Pa.

A NATURE STUDENT

I am interested in good books, nice girls and mince pie, love the great out doors in all its moods and seasons. Believe in all things that raise the level of a moral life, that plumb the lines of upright character and especially any cause that delineates a way or creates in us a desire for a broader mind and a deeper understanding. I am interested in Nature study and physical geography, and the many letters from Nature students which appear in our columns are read with absorbing interest by me. I live among the lakes and hills of northern Michigan, eight miles from Grand Traverse bay, a pretty indentation in the east shore of Lake Michigan, about 60 miles south of the Straits of Mackinac, a great resort region, noted for its cooling breezes and its crystal atmosphere, the summer home of thousands of tourists.

This is a wonderful place for the high school and university student to spend their vacation, for aside from the canoeing, bathing, fishing, etc., on the endless waterways there are many things to entertain along the line of botany, ornithology and biology.

I have not done much cruising in my own state, but have done considerable on the Pacific coast, especially on and about Hood's canal. I intend, however, to make a cruise to the Beaver, Manitou and other islands in Lake Michigan in the near future, to gather information along the lines of my studies and to view the old stamping grounds of the Mormons, who were driven off many years ago by the United States soldiers.

Well, as there are many more seeking admittance I will retire by asking all Nature students from 16 to 60 years to write me, as I have a little plan to make known which I am sure will appeal to you. Wishing the Peace Page, its editor and all the M. G. R.'s a merry time throughout the summer, will bid you all adieu.—B. J. R., Michigan.

We shall be delighted to hear the little plan. Please send it soon—M. H.

WOMEN'S DRESS

In last week's issue I read A Bachelor's Views. I say hurrah for your sense. I am a Republican bachelor, but believe in "common sense." I have been all my life studying with interest the condition of young people, and being a man, I know that the fashion of today which is ruining the girls directly is no less detrimental indirectly to the young men of our land. Young women, how much respect do you expect from your sweetheart and from men? How can you hope for your brothers to do otherwise than dissipate, spending their lives in the dives of the city, degrading themselves and you, if you dress yourselves in a way that pollutes their minds with sin and leads them at last to their ruin?

No wonder it's such a hard proposition for a "lady" to find a decent husband! How can women hope to command respect of others when they don't respect themselves?

What would the First Church of Chattanooga say if I should cut off my trousers to the knees, the sleeves out of my shirt and unbutton and roll back half of my shirt, then walk into the church and take my seat with the choir? You say, "No gentleman would do such a thing." I say so, too.

If I ever walk to the altar with a bride I want her to possess the sweetest God-given grace of woman, modesty—a half sister to virtue.

I am a young man of 28 years, but would remain single all my days if I thought I might marry a girl minus modesty and self-respect. If young ladies want real men for husbands, let them raise their own standard.

Come again, my Democrat friend; I quite agree with all you said.—J. L. Tenn.

A SOLDIER

My father died in 1860, when I was 14 years of age, and the "dark cloud" of war was at that time hovering over us as a nation; soon after, the "tocsin" of war was sounded, and what the result has been, only history can disclose to any extent. At 16 years of age I enlisted as a soldier in Co. E, Ringgold Cavalry, Pa. Vols. and was two years in that organization, and we were then filled up as a regiment, called the 22nd Pa. Cav. Vols. and I was a year with that company and my enlistment with many others of three years' service had expired, having served from 1862, until 1865, close of the war. A prisoner, I was eight months in the "prison pens" of Richmond, Va., in Libby, Pemberton, Smith's Factory and ended up with six months of this period on the "Barren Sands" of Bell Isle and barely escaped being sent to Andersonville, Ga. When w recall those days and months of privation, of starving and the exposure we were subjected to, no wonder we were sufferers all those years. We may forgive, but it is hard to forget. Memories of those eventful years, "Gone, but not forgotten." I would be glad to hear from the friend from Greenland Gap, W. Va., and who also had a friend spoken of, who lived near. I was at Greenland Gap many times. When we were there, the scenery was grand, but very often that scenery took on a much different aspect to what it now presents. The cannon's roar and the sound of musketry was no uncommon occurrence in that locality during those eventful years and when going through those gaps the sound of the "bush whacker's" bullet was not unusual.—J. W. M., Ohio.

MORE RELICS

I have a weaver's shuttle that my father made of maple wood 54 years ago, when I was two years old. My mother wove flannel, jeans and linen, and carpet. The shuttle was made to carry yarn through the web. I also have my grandmother's Bible, over 100 years old. I have a cane made from a piece of timber that was in the first log cabin built in Dekalb county. I have a button that was on my father's wedding vest and one that was on my mother's wedding dress, 62 years ago. I have a tin medicine trunk, 6 by 12 in. and 8 inches deep that my grandfather carried when he was a young doctor, about 90 years ago. I have read the Blade for 40 years. I like to read of the souvenirs.—Mrs. U. B. J., Ind.

BOY DAY

Let's have a Boy day for our page September 3. If you have a boy let's hear your aspirations, your hopes, your problems and their solutions in his behalf. If you are a son tell us what you believe in, what you hope to do and how you feel toward your parents. Are they a help to you, or a hindrance?

What has been the best influence in your life? What has been the worst?

Let's have a boy rally, September 3.

What do you think of college education? Does it help you in farm and home life?

Boys, write us some real heart-to-heart letters. Everybody send in poems, articles, letters to help the boy. We all love him, but we don't all understand him.—Martha Holden.

Cheer-Up Row

Mrs. Addie Webster, Newhill, N. C., asks for letters of comfort from our family, and especially from Just Plain Mary. She has lately lost her husband and a girl baby.

Grandma Helper, Pa., thanks you all for cards and letters received on her 99th birthday.

Would it be anything amiss to ask for a surprise to an old union soldier who served over three years in the war of '61-'65? He and his wife are trying to pay for a little home. It is a pathetic sight to see them lugging their hay in from the field on two poles. Please send cards.—Darius Moulton, R. F. D., 2, Warren, Maine.

Mrs. P. E. Leeyda, New Carlisle, Ind., would like a post card shower for August 17, her 60th birthday. Is a shut-in from rheumatism.

Our Correspondents

Please send rose and corn starch beads recipe to Mrs. Stella E. Lee, Newcastle, Va.

Who wrote and what is the rest of the poem containing the following lines:

There's so much bad in the best of us,
And so much good in the worst of us.
—E. S. Rush, N. C.

Florida Old Timer has been having a tour. He's been visiting in Chicago and Tennesse and Indiana, and Kansas City, Mo., which he says is a very fine place, ten times larger than he expected it to be. He received many cards from our family on his 80th birthday:.

I was a union soldier of Co. M, Fourth Tenn. Cav. I am 72 years old, and love to read the letters of the boys and girls and the cozy Corner. I have six boys and one girl, all of age. I was born in Alleghany county, N. C. I am partially paralyzed by reason of wounds received in 1864. I love music and our flag, Old Glory. Long may she wave.—Wm. F. Duncan, Tasso, Tenn.

I have an old violin that was brought from England to Atchison county, Mo. It has an inscription on the inside as follows: "Jacobus Stainer in Abfam Prope Omnipontum, 1662." I have owned it for about 30 years; it is a fine old instrument, pronounced by many experts as a genuine Stainer.

M. Leoti Chandler, Fountain City, Tenn., asks cards and magazines.

I live on a farm in Wabash county, and think that the farm, properly managed, is an ideal place for young people, (and old ones, too,). I am 20 years old and am interested in preaching the Gospel and in scientific farming. I am fond of books and spend all the time I can reading, but have no time for fiction. I wish "Peace Pagers" all success in all that is right.—I. W. H., Indiana.

Our Cook Book

Elderberry Blossom Wine. — One solid quart of elderberry blossoms covered with four quarts of boiling water and allowed to stand over night. In the morning strain, add four and one-half pounds of granulated sugar, one large lemon sliced thin and two tablespoonfuls of hop yeast. Then allow to stand for two days, strain through a cloth, pressing all the juice out carefully; put in a jar and skim everyday until it has ceased to work strain and bottle.

Elderberry Wine. — Over eight quarts of elderberries pour four quarts of boiling water and let stand for 12 hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain, pressing out all the juice; to this add one-half ounce of cloves (powdered), one ounce of powdered cinnamon and three pounds of sugar. These proportions are proper for four quarts of juice; boil for five minutes and set away to ferment in a stone crock. Cover with a cloth when fermentation ceases pour off carefully, bottle and seal.

Unfermented Juices.—In one of your recent issues a sister asks for a recipe for elderberry wine. May I beg her to use, instead, one for unfermented juice, which will please the palate without destroying the brain power. I have made this of most kinds of fruit and my friends pronounce it delicious. It can also be mixed with lemonade or with carbonated water. All kinds of berries, cherries, peaches and even apples can be used. Cover fresh fruit with water, boil until well done, strain through flannel, without pressing and to one quart of juice add one cup of sugar, boil ten minutes and seal in the self-sealing bottles or fruit jars. If the juice is made of the sweet fruits, add a teaspoonful of tartaric acid to a quart of juice. Yours for health and temperance.—W. C. T. U.

I am glad to publish the unfermented recipe. Personally, I use only unfermneted juices, and I believe them to be as useful in sickness as the fermented wines which we formerly thought necessary.—M. H.

Seven Sentence Sermons

Health is the vital principle of bliss.—Thompson.

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people but to get ahead of ourselves.—Babcock.

And all the bars at which we fret,
That seem to prison and control,
Are but the doors of daring, set
Ajar before the soul.
—Henry van Dyke.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—Longfellow.

But if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him a drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head.—Rom. 12:20.

God be thank'd that the dead have left still
Good undone for the living to do—
Still some aim for the heart and the will
And the soul of a man to pursue.
—Owen Meredith.

If there be anything in my style or thoughts to be commended, the credit is due to my kind parents in instilling into my mind an early love for the Scriptures.—Daniel Webster.

"As Ithers See Us"

—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE INDIANS' JUDGMENT

Many moons ago, on the banks of the Scioto, about eight miles from the present site of Columbus, O., in a small clearing were collected the wise men of the Wyandot tribe of Indians. Gathered in a circle, they were considering a very important command issued by Tecumseh, the leader of the Indian uprising against the whites. He had ordered Leatherlips killed. Leatherlips was the wisest man of their tribe, and was the chieftain, but he was friendly to the white people, who were usurping the hunting grounds of the rightful inhabitants. Therefore, Leatherlips must die!

Seated near the circle were a few sturdy frontiersmen, who knew and loved the friendly Indian. They had come to save him if possible. Now an old man stood up, advanced to the center of the circle and spoke slowly. He offered many valuable things, dear to the heart of the Indians in exchange for the life of brave Leatherlips. Looking around the circle, the old man saw nothing but disapproval on the faces of the wise men. There was only one thing left to be offered; if it failed, then Leatherlips must die. This was a valuable black stallion horse, dear to its owner's heart, and coveted by the Indians.

Looking again around the circle, the man saw a few friendly faces, but just then the oldest and wisest Indian rose and said, "White man have his laws, red man no interfere. Red man have his laws, white man no interfere."

Slowly Leatherlips rose and walked silently down to the river edge. Bending over he bathed his face and hands, turned and slowly walked back to the circle. Seating himself in the center, he drew his blanket over his head. A tall young Indian came forward, raised his tomahawk, and Leatherlips had fallen victim to the Indians' judgment.

My grandmother, who told me the story, said in conclusion: "I can remember when I was a very small child, my father took me to the burial place of Leatherlips. We could still see the skeleton, gleaming white, deep down in the pit, showing between the rocks piled on it. This was the manner in which the Indians had buried him in 1810.

There is now a monument erected on the spot bearing the inscription: "Leatherlips, a chief of the Wyandot tribe of Indians; was executed on this spot June, 1810. Erected by the Wyandot Club of Columbus, Ohio."—Miss 17.

A FANTASY

Since it is a recreation to have a little outing "in the good old summer time" from the cares and duties of life, I rejoice with a hearty "good morning" to all Blade readers, in again swinging in the circle of the Merry-Go-Rounders. While we may not have the exhilirating "shake-up" of a "loop-the-loop," the farewell drop, the hallelujah ascension, the dashing curves of a scenic railway ride, or a splash and shower in the waves of a "shoot-the-chute," but with beautiful accommodations, a generous supply of refreshment, the outlook with us is delightful, the season, like a full-mooned sky on a cloudless night, lights far and near are shining haloes around. There is a freshness on the air that speaks of grandeur and a full measure of enjoyment triumphant, blending on the faces of both young and old. It fairly seems we can almost hear wedding bells; hearts overflowing with joy! From bunting of the national colors, festooning of the stars and stripes, flags fluttering in the merry breezes, magnificent panoramic display, and the gala attire of the ushers ready and waiting for service, the occasion evidently is the great wedding anniversary of hearts to the cause of humanity, regular M. G. R. jubilee. The orchestral musicians, with their brilliant uniforms of gold laces and trimmings, and their glittering band outfits, are in their places on the band stand. Listen, the echoing music, now sentimental, now patriotic, rising and swelling on the resonant air, fanning ou. very souls with emotions of seeming glory. All hail the day. One long-continued hurrah and applause from the vast sea of upturned faces with clapping hands and cheering hearts for the "Merry-Go-round, "serenaded" with brightest blooming flowers, manna for souls, El Dorado of heavenly thrills! The hand of the Captain is upon the throttle, and with one long, loud scream from the harmless engine of love, every wheel goes merrily round and, behold, the unveiling of those white glistening statutes on the M. G. R. plaza and along the driveways of the adjoining parks, escutcheons of heraldry to many great deeds and days of M. G. R. history, and if you please, insignias for future triumphs. The M. G. R. horizon of peace is emblazoned with sunshine and the radiant bow of promise, giving courage and inspiration to human hearts and human lives. Its resplendent illumination ever dazzles with kindly thoughts and aims. Hope points upwards at a golden star, while love fills its lofty mission of raising the soul. The spirit of its way points to the "brighter side," the harboring of pleasant thoughts, the glamour of helpful and hopeful living, buoyant anticipations and happy dreams. With the coming of eventide, as in the twilight of the morning, we hear the salute of cannon, the incantations of music, while across the M. G. R. stage of action there arises a choir of heavenly-robed and jewel-crowned angels sweetly singing amid the continual waving of old Glory."—H. M. Addington.

A BIRD FRIEND

My dear, loved father has often made use of these words in my hearing, "An honest confession is good for the soul." On these grounds, I must confess I have spent some precious time looking backward. I am resolved now to face about, and look the present fairly in the face, leaving the future to "our God," "who doeth all things well." Sad things have been trebled since I last wrote to the Peace Page. But, after many days, we can look up and say, "Thy will, not mine, be done."

The harvest here has been bountiful, and all nature is smiling, and her smile is reflected in all the farmers' faces. Even the birds have sung louder, longer and more joyfully this season. I was thinking this morning as I filled the birds' drinking pan, how little it requires to keep the birds happy, and how they repay us. They drink the fresh, cool water, bathe, straighten their plumage, and fly into the trees, and peal forth the most soul-thrilling melodies we shall hear this side of heaven. The little feathered friends are busier than we dare be. They sing until we waken in the morning. At the heated noontide they carol on in harmonious unison. At night, just as we pass into dreamland, one or more little songsters sleepily chirp at the window.

"Oh! sturdy little sentinel
Thou guardest ever well."

I have a little bird friend in our blackberry patch. At first she was not a friend, for the idea that I was picking berries from the briars in which her baby rocked was heart-breaking. I quickly impressed upon her my love for her little one, and she sits on the nest now while I gather berries near. This is twilight, or should be, but we have no twilight here, hence it is getting late. I feel somewhat tired.

Let us all remember when we are discouraged and unable to be cheerful at times—

"We are the children of the 'Prince of Peace,'
Trying to scatter the sunshine over this world of His."
—Cherokee Girl.

We welcome with deep affection the return of Cherokee Girl to the M. G. R. She has had sorrow, and has felt that she could not bring her wonted cheer to our family. This letter will do us all good; and right here I want to say to each and every member of our Page that has a sorrow: Let us know it. You will gain strength from the loving letters and ready sympathy which every heart holds for the afflicted. Courageous letters help our happy members, too, for is not sorrow for us all sometime, and shall we shun it utterly, when we might comfort?—M. H.

POEMS WANTED

"The cuckoo is a fine bird,
She sings as she flies,
She brings us good tidings
And tells us no lies."

This is he first stanza of a eery song wanted by Bryon E. Ketcham, Hartford, N. Y.

The Cumberland's Crew, with author's name.

Whistling in Heaven.

I Am Going to Leave You Tomorrow to Miss Victoria A. Smith, Floyd, Va.

Talking Through My Hat, The Windy Revival, and Sleeping Dan to Arthur Frame, Lore City, Ohio.

The Skeptic's Daughter, to Mrs. P. M. Cowell, Mosheim, Tenn.

Laddie, The Little Rebel, Grandfather's Trunk, Twenty Years Ago, to W. W. Dight, Mercer, Pa.

ADDRESS WANTED

Owen Ward.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Bird Lovers.

You remember that I promised to print the names of the bird lovers, this week.

What I like about the Blade bird lovers' club is that it's members just want to belong because they really love the birds. There are no prizes, and no conditions of membership.

It is from the heart, and my boys and girls, and some of the older people, too, have formed the club because of this loving feeling for their feathered friends.

I know that hundreds more of our young people are caring for the birds and enjoying them every day even if they haven't found time to write and say so.

Let us hear from you, though, for it is good to know the members of our new club by name.

We will have to publish another list, later to see how we grow. Here is the present list:

Margaret Katherine Lee, Va.; Christine Newbury, N. Y.; Lizzie Wyatt, N. C.; Katie A. Fell, Ohio; Margaret K. Lee, Va.; Leah M. Collum, Pa.; Lena Cobb, Tenn.; Flora Hamilton, N. C.; Nellie Beavers, Ohio; Carrie M. Nemar, W. Va.; Jessie Martin, N. C.; Lena M. Roberts, W. Va.; Evelyn Searles, Mich.; Kate V. Smith, Okla.; Forest Villers, W. Va.; Gertrude Taylor, W. Va.; Vera Julia Swihart, Mont.; Mildred Laura Harris, Ind.; Edna May Harris, Ind.; E. S. Y., of N. C.; Clara Holler, Ohio; Clyde Jones, Ohio; Nash McCann, Ohio; Iva N. Cosner, W. Va.; James M. Phipps, Ky.; Albert Homes, Pa.; Lucile Hunter, N. C.; Beatrice Snyder, Mich.; Henrietta Tucker, Ohio; Orpha McCue, W. Va.; Cleo Barton, N. C.; Beulah Vincent, W. Va.; Lester Stottlemeyer, W. Va.; Grace E. Willig, Pa.; Ethel M. B., Pa.; Esther Aharral, Pa.; Flossie M. Moore, W. Va.; Estel Baskett, Tenn.; Fred Kalman, Mich.; Opal Marie Hoard, Pa.; Ruth Wicklin, W. Va.; David Heydenburk, Ind.; Goldie Lambert, W. Va.; Rosalie Flowers, Minn.; Hester Bennett, W. Va.; Fay Walker, Tenn.; Flossie Hatfield, Oregon; Fannie McAnis, Tenn.; Florence Griffith, Mo.; Opal Chrystal, Raymond Roger and Morris Trestrand, Grace Cosner, W. Va.; Allah D., Va.

A Music Lover.

I am a little girl nearly 8 years old—will be the 22d of July. Have gone to school one term. I live in New Castle, Craig county, Va. Am a lover of music, flowers and the little birds. I could listen to any kind of music all day and never get tired. I also love to listen to the birds sing. My grandfather made a bird house for the birds to build in. One was trying to fly last Sunday, when it fell; an hen hurt it so badly it died. My grandfather takes The Blade, and I have mother read all the letters to me from The Blade boys and girls. —Margaret K. Lee. New Castle, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Ruth King, 14, Uniontown, Pa., has been visiting her grandmother in West Virginia. Ruth loves the mountains, and has two pets, a dog and a horse.

Bertha A. Frecker, 9, Minersville, O., says her best pet is a baby brother, eight months old.

Please send "Bartender's Dream" to Nellie Dooley, Deepwell, W. Va.

Helen M. Otis, 9 Nov. 18, Laceyville, Pa., has a tiger kitten and a little vegetable garden.

Ralph Forsyth, 12, Brandonville, W. Va., likes school and hunting. His cousins have been visiting him, and they probably had some good out-of-door trips.

Esther Vashti Scott, 9 April 12, Georgetown, Ill., lives close to the state line.

Margaret Pool, 12, St. Helen, Mich., has been picking huckleberries and gardening this summer.

Eunice Hinkle, 17 Nov. 12, Temerton, W. Va., likes reading and embroidering. Her favorite books are Tempest and Sunshine and Stella Roosevelt.

"I have many pets, mostly the birds," says Clara Holter, 13 March 30, Minersville, O.

Ethel Murphy, 13 July 21, Runa, W. Va., asks cards.

Truman Lee Ball, 17, St. George, W. Va., likes to ride his motorcycle and to play with his pet dog, Buster.

Mary Baron, 14 July 31, Weston, W. Va., has cooking for her hobby.

Millie Heath, 11 Feb. 1, Glade Springs, Va., is the youngest of seven children who like to go to school, and to cook and to read.

Hester Cannaday, 16, and Nellie Cannaday, 17, Cullioka, Tenn., have a Shetland pony and a black puppy.

H. A. W., 22, Weston, W. Va., is a lonely girl whose mother is dead. She keeps house for her father and enjoys the letters.

Julia Meadows, 14 August 17, Anthony, Fla., likes music, horseback riding and reading. She has four pets—three chickens and a cat.

Octavia M. Ruinyon, Myrtle, W. Va., promises to tell us next time of a fishing party. She is between 18 and 20. Guess.

Naoma Wittig, 13 June 4, Ulster, Pa., made ice cream July 4.

Alta M. Smalley, 9, Peebles, O., wants a letter from Freda Vere Hillard.

POETS' CORNER

THE RIDE OF JENNIE McNEAL

By Will Carleton.

Paul Revere was a rider bold.—
Well has his valorous deeds been told;
Sheridan's ride was a glorious one.—
Often it has been dwelt upon;
But why should men do all the deeds
On which the love of a patriot feeds?
Hearken to me, while I reveal
The dashing ride of Jennie McNeal.

On a spot as pretty as might be found
In the dangerous length of the Neutral Ground,
In a cottage cozy, and all their own,
She and her mother lived alone,
Safe were the two, with their frugal store,
From all the many who pass'd their door;
For Jennie's mother was strange to fears,
And Jennie was large for fifteen years;
With vim her eyes were glistening,
Her hair was the hue of a blackbird's wing;
And, while her friends who knew her well
The sweetness of her heart could tell,
A gun that hung on the kitchen wall
Look'd solemnly quick to heed her call;
And they who were evil-minded knew
Her nerve was strong and her aim was true.
So all kind words and acts did deal
To generous, black-eyed Jennie McNeal.

One night, when the sun had crept to bed,
And rain clouds linger'd overhead,
And sent their surly drops for proof
To drum a tune on the cottage roof,
Close after a knock at the outer door
There enter'd a dozen dragoons or more,
Their red coats, stain'd by the muddy road,
That they were British soldiers show'd,
The captain his hostess bent to greet,
Saying, "Madame, please give us a bit to eat;
We will pay you well, and, if may be,
This bright-eyed girl for pouring our tea;
Then we must dash ten miles ahead,
To catch a rebel colonel a-bed.
He is visiting home, as doth appear;
We will make his pleasure cost him dear."
And they fell on the hasty supper with zeal,
Close-watched the while by Jennie McNeal.

For the gray-haired colonel they hover'd near
Had been her true friend, kind and dear.
And oft, in her younger days, had he
Right proudly perch'd her upon his knee,
And told her stories many a one
Concerning the French war lately done.
And oft together the two friends were,
And many the arts he had taught to her,
She had hunted by his fatherly side,
He had shown her how to fence and ride;
And once had said, "The time may be,
Your skill and courage may stand by me,"
So sorrow for him she could but feel,
Brave, grateful-hearted Jennie McNeal.

With never a thought or a moment more,
Bare-headed she slipp'd from the cottage door,
Ran out where the horses were left to feed,
Unhitch'd and mounted the captain's steed,
And down the hilly and rock-strewn way,
She urged the fiery horse of gray.
Around her slender and cloakless form
Patter'd and moan'd the ceaseless storm;
Secure and tight a gloveless hand
Grasp'd the reins with stern command;
And full and black her long hair stream'd,
Whenever the ragged lightning gleam'd,
And on she rush'd for the colonel's weal,
Brave, lioness-hearted Jennie McNeal.

Hark! from the hills, a moment mute,
Came a clatter of hoofs in hot pursuit;
And a cry from the foremost trooper said,
"Halt! or your blood be on your head!"
She heeded it not, and not in vain
She lash'd the horse with the bridle rein;
So into the night the gray horse strode;
His shoes hew'd fire from the rocky road;
And the high-born courage that never dies,
Flashed from his rider's coal-black eyes;
The pebbles flew from the fearful pace;
The rain-drops grasp'd at her glowing face.
"On, on, brave beast!" with loud appeal,
Cried eager, resolute Jennie M'Neal.
"Halt!" once more came the voice of dread;
"Halt! or your blood be on your head"
Then, no one answering to the calls,
Sped after her a volley of balls.
They pass'd her in her rapid flight,
They scream'd to her left, they scream'd to her right;
But, rushing still o'er the slippery moan,
She sent no token of answer back,
Except a silvery laughter peal,
Brave, merry-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

So on she rush'd, at her own good will,
Through wood and valley, o'er plain and hill;
The gray horse did his duty well,
Till all at once he stumbled and fell,
Himself escaping the nets of harm,
But flinging the girl with a broken arm,
Still undismay'd by the numbing pain,
She clung to the horse's bridle rein,
And gently bidding him to stand,
Petted him with her able hand;
Then sprung again to the saddle-bow,
And shouted, "One more trial now!"
As if ashamed of the heedless fall,
He gather'd his strength once more for all,
And, galloping down a hill side steep,
Gain'd on the troopers at every leap;
No more the high-bred steed did reel,
But ran his best for Jennie M'Neal.

They were a furlong behind, or more,
When the girl burst through the colonel's door—
Her poor arm helpless hanging with pain,
And she all drabbled and drenched with rain,
But her cheeks as red as fire-brands are,
And her eyes as bright as a blazing star—
And shouted, "Quick! be quick, I say!
They come! they come! Away! away!"
Then sunk on the rude white floor of deal,
Poor, brave, exhausted Jennie M'Neal.

The startled colonel sprung, and press'd
The wife and children to his breast,
And turn'd away from his fireside bright,
And glided into the stormy night;
Then soon and safely made his way
To where the patriot army lay.
But first he bent, in the dim firelight,
And kiss'd the forehead broad and white,
And bless'd the girl who had ridden so well
To keep him out of a prison cell.
The girl roused up at the martial din,
Just as the troopers came rushing in,
And laugh'd, even in the midst of a moan,
Saying, "Good sirs, your bird has flown;
'Tis I who have scared him from his nest;
So deal with me now as you think best."
But the grand young captain bow'd, and said,
"Never you hold a moment's dread.
Of womankind I must crown you queen;
So brave a girl I have never seen;
Wear this gold ring as your valour's due"
And when peace comes I will come for you."
But Jennie's face an arch smile wore,
As she said, "There's a lad in Putnam's corps,
Who told me the same, long time ago!
You two would never agree, I know,
I promised my love to be true as steel,"
Said good, sure-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN

Margaret E. Sangster.

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fail;
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale;
A lad who had his way to make
With little time to play;
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs today.

He met his mother on the street—
Off came his little cap;
My door was shut, he waited there
Until I heard his rap.
He took the bundle from my hand;
And when I dropped the pen,
He sprang to pick it up for me—
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push or crowd along,
His voice is gently pitched;
He does not fling his books about
As if he were bewitched.
He stands aside to let you pass,
He always shuts the door,
He runs on errands willingly,
To forge or mill or store.

He thinks of you before himself;
He serves you if he can,
For in whatever company
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty 'tis the same,
The manner tells the tale;
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

BEN BOLT

Oh! don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice, with hair so brown;
She wept with delight, when you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown;
In the old church-yard in the valley, Ben Bolt,
In a corner obscure and alone,
They have fitted a slab of granite so gray,
And sweet Alice lies under the stone.

Oh! don't you remember the wood, Ben Bolt,
Near the green sunny slope of the hill;
Where oft we have sung 'neath the wide spreading shade,
And kept time to the click of the mill.
The mill has gone to decay, Ben Bolt,
And a quiet now reigns all around;
See, the old rustic porch with its roses so sweet
Lies scattered and fallen to the ground.

Oh! don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
And the master so kind and so true;
And the little nook by the clear running brook,
Where we gathered the flowers as they grew.
On the master's grave grows the grass, Ben Bolt,
And the running little brook is now dry,
And of all the friends who were schoolmates then,
There remains, Ben, but you and I.

LORENA

The years creep slowly by, Lorena,
The snow is on the grass again;
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena,
The frost gleams where the flowers have been,
But the heart throbs on as warmly now
As when the summer days were nigh,
The sun can never set so low
Adown affection's cloudless sky.

A hundred months have passed, Lorena,
Since last I held your hand in mine,
And felt your pulse beat fast, Lorena,
Tho mine beat faster far, than thine.
A hundred months, 'twas flowery May,
When up the hilly slope we climbed,
To watch the dying of the day,
And hear the distant church bells chimed.

We loved each other then, Lorena,
More than we ever dared to tell;
And what we might have been, Lorena,
Had but our loving prospered well!
But then, 'tis past, the years are gone,
I'll not call up their shadowy forms;
I'll not say to them, "lost years, sleep on!
Sleep on, nor heed life's pelting storm."

The story of the past, Lorena,
Alas! I care not to repeat.
The hopes that could not last, Lorena,
They lived, but only lived to cheat!
I would not cause e'en one regret,
To rankle in your bosom now—
for "If we try we may forget,"
Were words of thin long years ago.

Yes, these were words of thine, Lorena,
They burn within my memory yet;
They touched some tender chords, Lorena,
That thrill and tremble with regret.
'Twas not thy woman's heart that spoke;
Thy heart was always true to me.
A duty, stern and pressing broke
The tie that linked my soul with thee.

It matters little now, Lorena,
The past is in the eternal past;
Our heads must soon lie low, Lorena,
Life's tide is ebbing out so fast.
There is a future, O thank God!
Of life this is so small a part;
'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod,
But there, up there 'tis heart to heart.

MABEL CLARE

Along the green lane in the May-time,
I gathered the violets blue,
Echoing yet with the bee-song
And cool with the morning dew.

Chorus:

Gathered them for sweet Mabel, beautiful Mabel Clare,
To clasp in her dainty fingers,
To braid in her shining hair.

Again when the summer was fairest,
For love of her brown brown eyes,
I gathered her royal roses,
As bright as the sunset skies.
But now comes the dreary November,
Making me to mourn and to weep,
For clasping her dainty fingers,
Mabel has gone to sleep.

Closing her brown eyes gently,
Beautiful Mabel Clare,
No more shall I gather roses,
To braid in her shining hair.

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Women of Servia Join Army Ranks

The military theories of ancient Sparta prevail in Servia, where everybody is a soldier, including women at times. Enlistment is compulsory and at no time during life is the male Servian immune from possible active service.

But in troop equipment little Servia is most modern since the army includes an aeroplane corps, while the men are well equipped with late model rifles. In one other particular, however, the nation harks back again to the old ideal. The king, as commander of the troops, may even take the field in person, after the fashion of romantic times, when private soldiers were spurred to action by the sight of their monarch hewing and hacking with the best of them.

At 21 every male Servian must enlist and become a member of the active army. The total strength of an army that Servia can throw into the field is estimated at 467,630.

The recruits are divided into classes or "bans," as they are called. The first ban includes all males between the ages of 21 and 30. This is the active army. The second ban includes citizens between 30 and 38, and the third between 38 and 45. The second ban and third bans and a part of the first are reserves and do not belong to divisions. A fourth class includes males under 21 and over 45. It would be called out only in dire extremity.

The peace strength of five divisions consists of 20 infantry regiments, including a section of quick-firing machine guns; five field artillery regiments, each consisting of nine batteries, equipped with four guns; a six-battery regiment of howitzers; two batteries of horse artillery; a regiment of fort artillery; a park of siege artillery; a four-regiment division of cavalry; a park of aeroplanes, and two battalions of engineers.

The infantrymen are armed with Model 99, Mauser rifles. The machine guns are Maxims.

The numerical strength of the bans are:

1. Active army (first ban)—	
(a) Five divisions	131,175
(b) Not belonging to divisional formations	20,764
(c) Supplementary troops	16,562
Total	168,501
2. Second ban	99,451
3. Third ban	56,678
Total	324,630
4. Last defense	143,000
Total war strength	467,630

Next in command of the army after the king is the minister of war, who, however, is not much higher in authority than the chief of general staff, because he must report directly to his sovereign. The king, without advise from the legislative body, may proclaim war and conclude peace.

Officers of the general staff are those who graduate from the national military academy at Belgrade, have distinguished themselves in the handling of troops, and who, after serving a certain number of years with the troops, passed a rigid examination given by a board of officers.

MAY FIND MISSING ONES

Movies Will Be Used to Discover Lost People.

A novel use for the motion picture film has been found by those who are seeking lost friends or relatives. A portrait flashed upon the screen, with a request that anyone knowing the whereabout of the missing person should communicate with the police, has been the means of locating sons, brothers, fathers and children who have run away or became lost in a large city.

That the same means may be used advantageously by army and navy authorities for locating deserters, or by the police for finding men wanted for crimes and misdemeanors, has been suggested and is being favorably considered.

The motion picture theatre serves as the recreation place for hundreds of thousands whose eyes and memories may be enlisted in such search. It would be difficult to hide very long from such publicity.

FREE

If you have

RHEUMATISM CATARRH OR PILES

or know of a wound on man or beast that will not heal, try this oil. Kills Pain and Heals.

If you have any of these complaints, write to M. R. Zaegel & Co., Sheboygan, Wis., 718 Main Street and they will mail you a free trial bottle if you will send one 2 cent stamp to pay postage.

TOBACCO HABIT. Give age and how long tobacco used. Send 12c postage for remedy. Pay $1 when cured. Ideal Remedy Co., Lake Mills, Wis.

GET RID OF THAT FAT

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. Sent on request. Ask for my pay when reduced offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense. Dr. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, State N. Y., 58 Second Ave., N. Y., Desk 59.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CONGREGATIONALISM

Please tell in the Question Bureau something about Congregationalism.—L. S., White Pigeon, Mich.

Congregationalism is a system of church policy which embraces the principle of self government in the local church and the duty of churches to stand in fellowship or communion with one another. The principal instrument of church communion is ecclesiastical councils, whose function is to give council and to express fellowship, but never to issue commands. The early home of American Congregationalism was in New England. The Pilgrims who settled Plymouth, and the Puritans who settled Massachusetts and Connecticut, united in its adoption. As the population moved westward this form of church order spread extensively through the west and northwest, while in the south and southwest it was but little known. In 1907 they united with the United Brethren and Methodist Protestants in forming an organic body to be known as the United Churches.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Kindly explain whether a person whose subscription to a paper has expired is compelled to pay for the same if the publishers continue to send it.—J. R. L., Mosheim, Tenn.

The editor or publisher of a newspaper cannot collect or enforce payment for it after the period of subscription has run out. It was formerly the rule that if a person continued to receive or take the paper from the office after the subscription had expired, he would have to pay for it, but that is not the rule now.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Please give a sketch of the life of Benjamin Franklin.—B. L. F., Jackson, Mich.

Benjamin Franklin, the American scientist and statesman was born in 1706 in Boston, Mass.., and died in 1790. Benjamin was the 15th of a family of 17 children. To keep him from going to sea he was apprenticed to his brother James as a printer when only a boy. By reading and practice in writing he acquired such a facility in writing that he had some of his works published in his brother's newspaper, and they were well received. This led to a quarrel between the brothers when the authorship became known. For political reasons James was imprisoned and then the paper was run in Benjamin's name. In 1723 the latter broke his indentures and ran away, first to New York, and from there to Philadelphia. He was married in 1730, establishing the Pennsylvania Gazette, and became noted throughout the colonies for his ability to write and his sound judgment. Franklin established the Philadelphia Library, 1742, the American Philosophical society, 1744, and was prominent in founding a college which in 1753 became the University of Pennsylvania. In the meantime he was carrying on investigations into the nature of lightning. In 1753 he was made postmaster-general for the colonies and several times served as commissoner to the mother country and to the various colonies. In 1754 he proposed a plan for uniting the 13 colonies under a central government, under which, each colony might preserve its local independence. It was Franklin who procured the repeal of the Stamp act in 1766, thus trying to avert the injustice which was the cause of the Revolution. He was one of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the signers of that document. From 1776 to 1785 Franklin was in the diplomatic service of the colonies, remaining at Paris for most of the time. From 1785 to 1788 he was president of the Pennsylvania supreme council, and in 1787 was one of the delegates who drew up the consttution of the United States. Franklin was also an author of note.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE

Kindly give a description of the bubonic plague in the columns of the Question Bureau.—A. C., Vermontville, Mich.

The bubonic plague is a disease supposed to be identical with the plague known as the black death, which had its origin in China and made its first appearance in Europe 543 A. D., at Constantinople. It derives its modern name from the fact that it attacks the lymphatic glands in the neck, armpits, groins and other parts of the body. The swollen parts are extremely sensitive to the touch, the patient suffers from headache, vertigo, high fever, vomiting and great prostration. Another feature is the appearance of purple spots and the mottling of the skin. In severe cases death generally ensues in 48 hours, and, at best, recovery is slow. It is now generally agreed that this plague is a germ disease. The disease has been called the "poor's plague," from the fact that it first attacks the half-starved masses who congregate in the slums of the cities. This was, the case in Bombay, where its ravages were so fatal that a panic ensued, and more than 450,000 people, one-half of the population, left the city. Pure air, wholesome food and free external use of cold water, and proper sanitary regulations modify to some extent the attacks of the plague, and more than anything else, have been the cause of the comparative exemption of Europeans from it. It has, however, visited some of the cities of Europe and is present now to a small extent on the Pacific coast of the United States and in New Orleans.

THE TOPAZ

I would like to know something about the topaz.—C. W. C., Alexander, W. Va.

Topaz is a mineral having the composition of an aluminum fluo-silicate. It is not the topaz of Pliny and other early writers which was chrysolite, the names having been interchanged. It generally crystallizes in orthorhombic prisms, colorless, white, yellow, or occasionally pale green or blue. Transparent topaz in any of its tints is beautiful gem. The colorless much resembles diamond, and is sometimes sold for it, though its lower hardness affords an easy test. What has been called the largest diamond in the world, among the crown jewels of Portugal, is probably a colorless or white topaz. The yellow is most familiar, and is called "Brazilian topaz," in distinction from "Oriental topaz," and "Spanish topaz." The favorite shade is wine, yellow or sherry color. Both yellow and blue topaz fade and become white by weathering and exposure to light and some yellow varieties can be changed to pale pink by heating. Topaz occurs usually in metamorphic rocks, but also somewhat in igneous rocks; it is frequently associated with tin ore. The principal localities are in Siberia, Japan, Brazil and Mexico. In the United States it occurs in large masses at Stoneham, Maine, and Trumbull, Conn.; in crystals in Colorado and Utah. Fine topaz crystals, colorless and pale blue have also been found in California.

CAPTAIN KIDD

Will you please print a biography of Captain Kidd?—L. J. C., Zephyr Hills, Fla.

William Kidd probably was born at Greenock, Scotland, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He followed the sea from his youth and about 1695 was known as one of the boldest shipmasters that sailed from New York. At this time the depradations of pirates on British commerce had become so great that a company was formed for the purpose of suppressing the practice. Kidd received a commission from the king and in 1696 sailed from England for America. On his way he resolved to turn pirate and commenced a career of plundering along the coast of Madagascar, returning to New York in 1698 with a large store of booty. He buried a large part of his treasure at the east end of Long Island and boldly went to Boston, thinking that he could clear himself of any charge of piracy under his commission. But he was promptly arrested and conveyed to England for trial. The charge of piracy was difficult to prove and he was arraigned for the murder of his crew, and after an unfair trial, was hanged.

PETRIFICATION

Kindly give an explanation of the petrified forests of Arizona.—J. D. W., Valier, Pa.

The body of an animal or a person, or a fragment of wood, does not change directly into stone. The process is this: The word petrifaction is from the Latin words petra, a rock, a stone, and factum, to make. That is, "to make a stone of." Take, for instance, the petrified forests of Arizona. These great trees were covered, by some geologic change, with the sand and mud at the bottom of some primordial sea. The region was at one time volcanic, and these buried trees were subjected to water, probably hot, and loaded with silica in solution. Very slowly each part of the wood yielded to chemical changes and each part of wood was substituted by a particle of silica. It probably took ages to do it, but those trees are now solid silica—agate, in point of fact—still showing the rings of growth. Every particle of wood is gone, but replaced by stone exactly in form, though not in color.

There are certain springs whose waters are loaded with salts of lime, and if a twig be immersed in them for some time it will get a coating of lime. These are often called "petrifying springs," but the name is not correct. The process is practically the same as the coating of the interior of a teakettle with carbonate of lime, from boiling water. There ave been instances where human bodies interred in wet graves, where the water is full of lime salts, undergo a partial change analogous to that in the petrified forest mentioned above.

OPIUM

I would like to have some information about opium.—K. M. N., Alabama.

Opium is a medicinal drug, the juice of the capsule of the white poppy. The medicinal qualities were known in early times, and an extract called meconion was employed. This was less active than that obtained from the capsules only, called opus, from which we derive the name opium. It is probable that the collection of opium began in Asia Minor and gradually extended to other countries. In the various countries the method of collecting the opium was the same, although differing in detail. The opium poppy is an annual, requiring a rich soil, and its time of sowing depends on the requirements of the climate. A few days after the petals fall, the young capsules, then about one and one-fourth inches in diameter, are scarified, which is done with a long-bladed knife. Much skill is required to make the incision the exact depth, as if made through the wall the juice would escape through the cavity and be lost. The scarifying is done in the afternoon, and the next morning the exuded juice is scraped off with a knife and placed in a leaf held in the hand. When enough of the half dried juice is collected to make a package varying from two ounces to two pounds it is wrapped in poppy leaves and placed where it will dry. The opium in this condition is purchased by buyers, who travel from one village to another and purchase it in small lots, who work it over themselves, or put it in cotton bags and take it to Smyrna for inspection and final working. This is known to commerce as Turkish or Smyrnal opium.

It comes in tin case soldered tight and incased in wooden cases; each contains about 140 pounds in lumps varying from a few pounds to several pounds. Good opium has a narcotic flavor, to many people offensive. The use of opium as an habitual stimulant produces exhilaration. It is a vice less easy of detection than the use of alcoholic spirits. Its evil effects are most noticeable on the nervous digestive system. Among the symptoms may be mentioned loss of appetite, vomiting, pain in the stomach, loss of strength, a trembling gait, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. M., Nickelsville, Va.—An article on the Douglas family of Scotland was published in the Question Bureau of June 4, 1914.

E. K., Veterans' Home, Cal.—We are unable to tell you anything about the "Storied City."

J. H. R., Callowhee, N. C.—We have no references concerning the Holiness Church.

J. E. R., Jackson, Mich.—Thanatopsis means a "view of death;" Mizpah, a high place or lookout; Tamerlane was the name of an oriental conqueror, whose real name was Timur. He was called the lame Timur and Timur the lame. We do not know the meaning of Mandagora.

G. W. T., Otsego, Mich.—The Bureau can't publish the list of all United States senators, their states and politics, as you request. Too long.

H. K., South Bethlehem, Pa.—Traveling from Pennsylvania, it is not necessary to cross the entire state of Ohio to reach Toledo, as the city is about 65 miles from the western boundary of the state.

MAP SHOWS HOW THE TEUTONS ARE SURELY BEING HEMMED IN

Should the Austrian-Serb difficulties result in a world war, as more than one student of international politics predicts, Germany and her sister Teutonic nation, Austria, will face a well-nigh impossible situation from a geographical standpoint.

A glance at the may above shows that in case of such a war, the two countries will practically be hemmed in. To the west is France, with Alsace and Lorraine to retake, and Sedan to avenge.

Northward, along the Baltic, lies German Poland—teutonic by politics, but Slavonic at heart.

To the west lies Russia, a long tongue of whose territory pierces for into Germany along the Austrian border, and the fierce semi-barbarous Balkan States.

Even the Hungarian Kingdom, joint nation with Austria under the same monarch, is purely Slavonic at heart. Hence the Teutons, in case of a world war, might find it necessary to battle with their own soldiery.

THE TEST OF HUMAN ENDURANCE

DOUBTLESS there are few, if any, horrors that so test the souls and bodies of men as a hopeless ship wreck. But men have shown remarkable strength in surviving great hardships.

An example was provided by the boats of the Carnarvon Castle, which was burnt some 850 miles from West Australia on January 31, 1907. The captain said they would reach land in seven days, but it was 24 before, by good luck, they chanced on the only spot where they could land.

On February 8 the boats lost sight of one another, but on the twenty-fourth the mate's crew arrived at Rottenest Island and the captain's at Cape Naturaliste, having had no water for four days and no meat for the same time, some having been without for seven days. Although they had drunk salt water it did not seem to do them any harm, and only one man and two apprentices succumbed.

With clothes in rags, weak from lack of nourishment and sleep, another day or two would have finished them. They bathed to cool their bodies and smoked leather for lack of anything else. It was said that it was largely owing to the captain's courage and maintenance of the usual discipline and watches that land was reached.

Then there was the ghastly story of the Mignonette, which sent such a thrill of horror through the country in the middle eighties. Sailing for Australia, it foundered in a gale 1,600 miles from the Cape, the captain, mate, a sailor and a boy getting away in a provisionless boat.

For days they drifted, getting weaker and weaker, and then it was proposed to draw lots to determine which of them should be killed. However, this was rejected, but in the twentieth day the boy was killed by the captain, the survivors being picked up four days later. The captain and mate were tried for murder on their return, sentence of death being commuted to six months' imprisonment.

Perhaps one of the most ghastly tales of shipwrecked marines adrift concerns some 15 survivors of the 150 men of the French frigate Medusa, who crowded on a badly-made raft. It occurred just a century ago, the frigate striking a rock when sailing at full speed.

The captain climbed into a boat, and 150 soldiers, and sailors crowded on to a hastily-made raft 65 by 25 feet. It was to have been towed by the boats to the nearest land, but before going far the rope of the captain's boat broke and the rest cut their cables. Yet land was known to be close, and the same evening was made by the boats.

On the raft were a few casks of wine and some biscuits, part of which were served out the same day. When next morning dawned it was found that a number had been crushed to death, while the following night many were washed off into the sea, and of the rest trying to crowd toward the middle to avoid a like fate several were suffocated.

Then some of the soldiers broached the remaining casks of wine, and in drunken fury tried to cut the rope binding the planks of the raft. Others tried to prevent it, until a regular battle raged, in which 65 were killed; some cut down the mast, and others threw overboard the last of the water and two casks of wine.

On the third night more died, and the survivors turned to the bodies of their comrades for sustenance, while some flying fish added to their slender resources. In the night another attempt to destroy the raft was made, and the madmen were thrown overboard.

Thirty only now remained alive, and of those one died, and two soldiers found drinking some of the remaining wine were pushed into the sea. The horrors were not at an end. Fifteen of the 27 held a council of war, and decided that only those who seemed likely to survive should be allowed on the raft, as their stores were almost gone.

Three days later those still alive were rescued by a vessel sent out to search for the Medusa.

Wireless telegraphy has done much to reduce the chances of horrors such as these occurring.

War Losses Since the Beginning of Authentic History

An authority on war makes the statement that the loss of life in battle since authentic history begun amounts to 1,400,000,000, or the entire population of the globe for the last 330 years. From 1683 until 1815 the old world saw 65 years of solid warfare, which cost the people $5,945,000,000, not counting a debt of $4,945,000,000. Since then the cost of supporting vast armies and navies in time of peace as well as war has been enormous.

The total losses of the allies in the Crimean war was 252,600, and of Russia 256,000; the cost to England was $245,000,000, to France $465,000,000 and to Russia $710,000,000. In the Franco-German war 28,000 Germans were killed and 101,000 wounded, 156,000 French soldiers were killed, 143,000 wounded, and 720,000 surrendered to the Germans or to neutral states.

The most recent war in which any of the great powers has been engaged—the Russian-Japanese conflict—seems to indicate that the losses will be in even greater ratio than the above in the next armed meeting of the powers. In the three weeks' engagement at Mukden alone the aggregate loss was 163,000.

Vague Figures.

Miss Jeannette Gilder, the critic, toyed with a pink and gold mustache cup at the mustache cup tea concluding the bad taste exhibition in New York.

"The mustache cup," said Miss Gilder, "holds its own even better than the hand-painted cuspidor. But, after all, there is spiritual as well as material bad taste, and a spiritual bad taste exhibition is now in order.

"In the forefront of it I'd put the fortune hunter. Not all our fortune hunters come across the water. I heard of one the other day who belongs to the oldest family in America.

"But his family is very poor, and so he and his mother have decided that he must marry for money. They were discussing recently, the pair of them, a western girl.

"'Her fortune is large but vague,' said the mother. 'Besides, she is gauche. Her feet are broad and flat; she has a gold front tooth; her French is execrable. She——'

"'Oh, I could make something out of her,' the young fortune hunter asserted, confidently.

"'Yes. But how much? That's the question,' said the mother."

A ton of soot results from the burning of one hundred tons of coal.

AUSTRIAN WAR RECORD---300 YEARS

1618 to 1648—Thirty years' war. Defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipsic, 1631; at Lutzen, 1632. Province of Pomerania seized. Beaten by French and compelled to make peace.

1683—Defeated by the Turks. Emperor Leopold flees Vienna. Appeals to King John Sobieski of Poland. Sobieski defeats Turks under walls of Vienna and drives them back.

1697—Austrian Prince Eugene defeats Turks at Zenta.

1701-10—War of Spanish succession. Prince Eugene defeated French in Italy. Joined Marlborough and defeated French at Oudenarde, 1708, and Malplaquet, 1709.

1717—Prince Eugene defeated Turks at Belgrade.

1741—Frederick the Great takes province of Silesia from Austria. Defeated Austrians at Molwitz.

1755—Seven years' war. Frederick defeated Austrians at Prague.

1757—Austrians defeated at Leuthen.

1760—Austrians defeated at Torgu and Liegnitz.

1762—Austrians defeated at Freiburg.

1796—Austrians defeated by Napoleon at Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli. Driven out of Italy.

1799—Austrians defeated by Moreau at Hohenlinden. By Massena at Zurich.

1800—Defeated by Napoleon at Marengo.

1800—Defeated by Lannes at Montebello.

1805—Defeated at Austerlitz. Vienna taken by Napoleon.

1809—Defeated at Eckmuhl. Defeated at Asperin and Essling. Defeated at Wagram. Vienna taken.

1859—Defeated by Napoleon III. at Magenta and Solferino.

1866—Seven weeks' war. Defeated by Prince Frederick and Von Moltke at Sadowa.

FORMS BASE OF VOLCANO

Crater Lake Once Foot of Mountain of 15,000 Feet.

The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above sea level. Compared with Mount Whitney, to the south in California, and Mount Rainer to the north in Washington, each rising well above 14,000 feet, Mount Hood does not appear as a skyscraper. However, according to the geologists of the United States geological survey and other authorities, Oregon had at one time, probably before the dawn of life upon the earth, a great volcano, which towered as far above Mount Hood as does Mount Rainer, possibly even several thousand feet higher. This was the great Mount Mazama. But thousands of years ago this mountain disappeared into the bowels of the earth and all that is left today is the huge rim around Crater lake.

Crater lake is the caldera of this extinct and collapsed volcano and is nearly six miles in diameter. The inside walls of the rim of the ancient mountain are in places nearly 4,000 feet high and almost perpendicular. The lake itself is in places 2,000 feet deep and parts of the wall rise above its waters another 2,000 feet. A restoration of the mountain in fancy, using as a basis the angles of the lower slopes, which still remain, shows that the apex could not have been far from 15,000 feet in height, so that Mount Mazama was one of the most lofty and majestic peaks in the United States.

Another steam railroad is being electrified in Japan. Twelve electric locomotives will be used to haul the trains over the mountain railroad at Usui-Tage.

ANTELOPES WITHOUT WATER

It would seem that water is so indispensable to life that no animals could exist without drinking. Nevertheless, Dr. Blanford asserts that the antelopes which live in the sand desert between salt lake Chilka and the sea never drink. This has been doubted by physiologists, who deny that existence is possible in such conditions, but confirmatory evidence is now adduced by Dr. Drake-Brockman. It appears that since 1910 a troop of gazelles has lived in the small island Saad-ud-Din on the side of Somaliland, where there is no source of water and where the annual rainfall is less than three inches, so that these gazelles can not obtain water except after rare showers. The vegetation is poor and they can not supplement the lack of water during the dry season by consuming roots and bulbous plants rich in liquid.

Inventive Genius Busy.

That the inventive spirit is working overtime in the United States is demonstrated by the thousands of useless patents that cumber the records of the patent office at Washington. For instance, more than 400 patents have been issued for devices designed to harness the power of the sea waves for commercial purposes.

WATER PISTOL 25c

Shape of 6 shot repeater. Handsomely nickel plated. Beautifully finished. Shoots accurately, 30 feet straight to the mark. Loads of fun. Surprise your friends with a laugh-provoking shower bath. Perfectly harmless. Send 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to EVERYDAY LIFE, and we will send Water Pistol FREE with our compliments to introduce.

W. M. CO., 337 W. Madison St, 8-P-52, Chicago

The Triple Entente vs. Triple Alliance

Europe may be said to be alligned in two great camps—the triple entente and the triple alliance.

The triple alliance was formed in 1883 by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy with the purpose of preventing encroachments by Russia and France. The terms of the original alliance are not known. Moreover, they have been modified from time to time as renewals were made.

For many years Great Britain, while not a party to the alliance, was in sympathy with it. In 1902, however, becoming apprehensive over the growth of German naval power, Great Britain decided upon a radical change of policy and entered into an agreement with France in 1904 and with Russia in 1907. This is the so-called triple entente. Its aims are believed to be substantially the balance of power, the strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the status quo, and disarmament.

The figures as to the strength of the triple entente in number of men in the army on a war footing, naval ships of all kinds and officers and men in the navy are as follows:

Great Britain	730,000	569	137,000
Russia	5,500,000	220	52,463
France	4,000,000	419	60,621
Total	10,230,000	1,208	250,084

Similar figures for the triple alliance are as follows:

Germany	5,200,000	325	137,500
Austria	2,000,000	114	17,581
Italy	1,200,000	169	33,095
Total	8,400,000	608	188,176

Just how indicative of real conditions these figures are nobody but the experts know. For instance, Great Britain's navy and Germany's army are war machines of known strength, while not so much is known of Russia's army.

The Mine Rescue Car.

State mining authorities in Ohio have ruled that the mine rescue car, recently bought by the state, can be used when practical in any industrial disaster, whether it be a factory or hotel fire, train accident or most anything else. Railroads operating in the state have expressed their willingness to furnish free transportation for the car over their lines when it is to be used in rescue work of any nature, and a ruling of the attorney general gives them permission to render free service without violation of state law. Free transportation by railroad companies is prohibited, except in only a few instances of this character.

TOO FAT

Would You Like to Regain a Nicer Figure and Better Health Easily?

See these two pictures and ask yourself if you would like to be like the lower one, getting rid of that some fat, double chin, flabby cheeks, sagging ness under eyes, and dangerous fatness, laying aside all else and reading the very interesting book on how to reduce weight at once and easily without loss of time, starving or strenuous exercising. You may obtain this book, also a free proof treatment by writing to Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 E. 22d Street H11, New York City. Package will come in plain wrapper and you may conveniently read and test its contents without any cost. This is an offer which you should not pass by. A legion of others—men and women—have reported that they got rid of large burdens of unhealthy that their figures are improved and that they have had remarkable benefit in health.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, July 27.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the trust bills. President Harrison of the Southern Railway testified before the committee investigating charges of discriminations in southern coal rates.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the general dam bill to regulate water power development in navigable streams.

Tuesday, July 28.

SENATE—The Newlands federal trade commission bill was again under consideration, Senator Pomerene (Democrat) opposing some of its provisions and Senators Sutherland and Brandegee (Democrats) attacking it. Investigation of charges of railroad coal rate discrimination against southern points was continued before a special committee. Republican conference decided not to filibuster against trust legislation, but to protest against the democratic recess plan of doing business. Conference report on the sundry civil, general deficiency and Indian appropriation bills were agreed to.

HOUSE—Operations of the "pluck board" were further investigated. Debate on general deficiency and sundry civil bill conference report was accepted and the general deficiency report was considered. Representative Kahn introduced a resolution to invite foreign delegates to the international engineering congress in San Francisco in September, 1915. All further proceedings in the lobby investigation were dropped. Adopted conference report on general deficitncy and sundry civil appropriation bills. Resumed consideration of general dam bill.

Wednesday, July 29.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee took consideration of the administration's twenty-odd peace treaties. Foreign relations committee decided to grant Colonel Roosevelt's request to be heard when the Colombian treaty comes up for consideration. Debate on the Newlands trade commission bill was continued. Senator Culberson offered an amendment to define "unfair competition."

HOUSE—The insular committee decided not to hold hearings on the bill for Philippine independence. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was accepted, and the measure goes to the President. Consideration of the bill to extend time of payments for settlers on irrigated lands was resumed. The naval committee favorably reported a bill to reinstate Captain John Gibbons, recently plucked.

Thursday, July 30.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the trade commisison bill.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the bill to extend the time of payments for settlers on government irrigated lands.

Friday, July 31.

SENATE—Debate was resumed on the trade commission bill.

HOUSE—Private claims bills were taken up.

Saturday, August 1.

SENATE—Debated trade commission bill.

HOUSE—Considered general deficiency bill. Action on emergency currency and shipping registry bills delayed in committees by lack of quorum.

Glasses ON Free TRIAL

YOU NEED GLASSES

I am going to mail you a brand new pair of 10-karat, gold-filled, "Perfect-Vision" glasses for you to try. I am even going to pay postage right to your own home.

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be, and you will find that you can again read the finest print and thread the smallest-eyed needle, or see at a long distance and shoot as well as you ever did in your younger days, without any headaches or eye-pains.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

Try them out yourself, anyway you please, and if you find that every word I just said is true, I want you to

Help Me Introduce Them

to your friends whenever you get the chance. If you want to do me this favor sit down right now, fill out the below coupon and send it in at once, without a cent, and I will immediately send you a pair of my 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles on 7 days' free trial.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me, on seven days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision lenses, all ready for use, also a case, and if I find that they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed to let me, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?.....

How many years have you used reading spectacles (if any)?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

FIVE NATIONS OF OLD WORLD NOW IN WAR

Monday Brings Opening of Conflict Involving All Europe—Germany Aggressive.

Monday found five nations of Europe engaged in actual war. They were Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary and Servia. It was expected that Great Britain would become involved before the end of the week.

So grave is the situation regarded that a coalition government of all parties probably will be formed in the British Isles, while it was generally expected that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener was to be appointed minister of war.

Germany has offered an alliance with Belgium if the little country will facilitate the movement of German troops. This, it is said, Belgium has practically refused to do.

Germany, on the aggressive, sent her troops both into France and Russia, and fighting is reported from both frontiers. Germany has made no formal declaration of war against France, but she declared war against Russia Saturday evening.

Censors have taken charge of all cable offices in the affected countries, including Great Britain, and it is next to impossible to get dispatches through. War news is greatly hindered, and will continue to be.

The Russian naval port of Libau, on the Baltic, was bombarded by a German cruiser, which was also engaged with a Russian cruiser.

The German fleet was reported sailing into the North Sea, where the British fleet is said to be concentrated.

Fighting between Russian and German cavalry patrols on the frontier resulted in slight losses.

London, Aug. 3.—Violation of neutrality by Germany, daring frontier raids by German, Russian and French troops, clashes between outposts, the bombardment of a Russian Baltic port by a German warship and the seizure of merchant ships by Russia and Germany constituted the striking features today of the war on which virtually the whole continent of Europe has started.

The position to be taken by the British empire remained still to be defined this morning, but it was feared that Germany's seizure of Belgian territory would be a deciding factor which would lead Britons to take the sword in hand, as under the treaty of London in 1839 Great Britain stands pledged to maintain Belgium's neutrality.

Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, stated in the house of commons today that the house was free to decide what the British attitude in the present European conflict should be.

Sir Edward added that Great Britain had not committed herself to anything but diplomatic support.

Tried Hard for Peace.

Sir Edward again requested the house to deal with the issue before it without passion and he added:

"When the documents are made public it will be seen how genuinely and whole heartedly we have made efforts to preserve the peace."

Dealing with the question of Great Britain's obligations, Sir Edward said:

"Up to yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support. I was asked at the time of the Algeciras crisis if we would give armed support, and I said I could promise nothing to any foreign power, unless it received the whole hearted support of public opinion.

"I gave no promise, but I told both the French and German ambassadors that if war was forced on France public opinion in the British Isles would rally to France."

Sir Edward Grey told the house that he had "given France the assurance that if the German fleet came into the English Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping, the British fleet would give all the protection in its power."

It was officially stated today that the British army would mobolize tomorrow.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, warmly supported the government and referred amid cheers to the pledges of support received from the British dominions.

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted John E. Redmond, the nationalist leader, when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster.

Kitchener for War Minister.

Evidences were not lacking of the grave view of the situation taken by all classes in the United Kingdom. The leaders of the opposition parties were called into council by the cabinet and it was reported that the cancellation of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's return to Egypt was a prelude to his appointment as minister of war. It was asserted in authoritative circles that due warning had been given to Germany yesterday of the British navy to take instant action in case a German soldier should set foot on Belgian soil. In spite of this and of the prompt refusal by the Belgian government to accept the agreement offered by Germany as the price of the violation of Belgian neutrality, German forces penetrated the little buffer state at two points on their way to the French border.

German Point of View.

The German point of view in regard to the situation thus brought about was explained at the German embassy as follows:

"The German general staff has been reliably informed that French troops are assembling in great numbers on the Belgian frontier preparatory to crossing.

"The German government therefore informed the Belgian government that if for strategical reasons German troops were compelled to traverse Belgian territory this move should not be considered in any way a warlike measure directed against the Belgian government, but only as a necessity imposed by French initiative, and that if Belgium offers no armed resistance to such a movement Germany will guarantee the Belgian government the maintenance of its territorial integrity and sovereignty and the fullest compensation for any inconvenience caused by the passage of the imperial troops."

The German embassy also stated that it was quite certain no questions would arise in connection with German troops crossing the Dutch frontier or in any way interfering with that neutrality.

Russia and France Invaded.

London, August 3.—The invasion of Russia by the German troops began today when the first battalion of the 155th infantry, with a machine gun company, occupied Kalisz, in Russian Poland.

The German infantry, which had made a rapid advance from Ostrowo, in Prussian Poland, was accompanied by the first regiment of German Uhlans, known as the Emperor Alexander III. of Russia's Uhlans.

The fighting on the Russian frontier was confined to small engagements between cavalry outposts until 6 o'clock last evening, but an attack was then made by the Russian invaders on Johannisburg, which is occupied by a squadron of the Eleventh Pomeranian dragoons.

The railroad from Johannisburg to Lyck, on the Russian frontier has been cut and also the light railroad running to Dlottowen.

The losses of the Russian troops are believed to have numbered about 20 men, while the Germans have not lost any killed, although several have been slightly wounded.

German cavalry today raided the French frontier, near the fortress of Belfort, and attempted to commandeer horses, according to dispatches from Paris. German patrols also twice attacked Jonchrey, near Belfort.

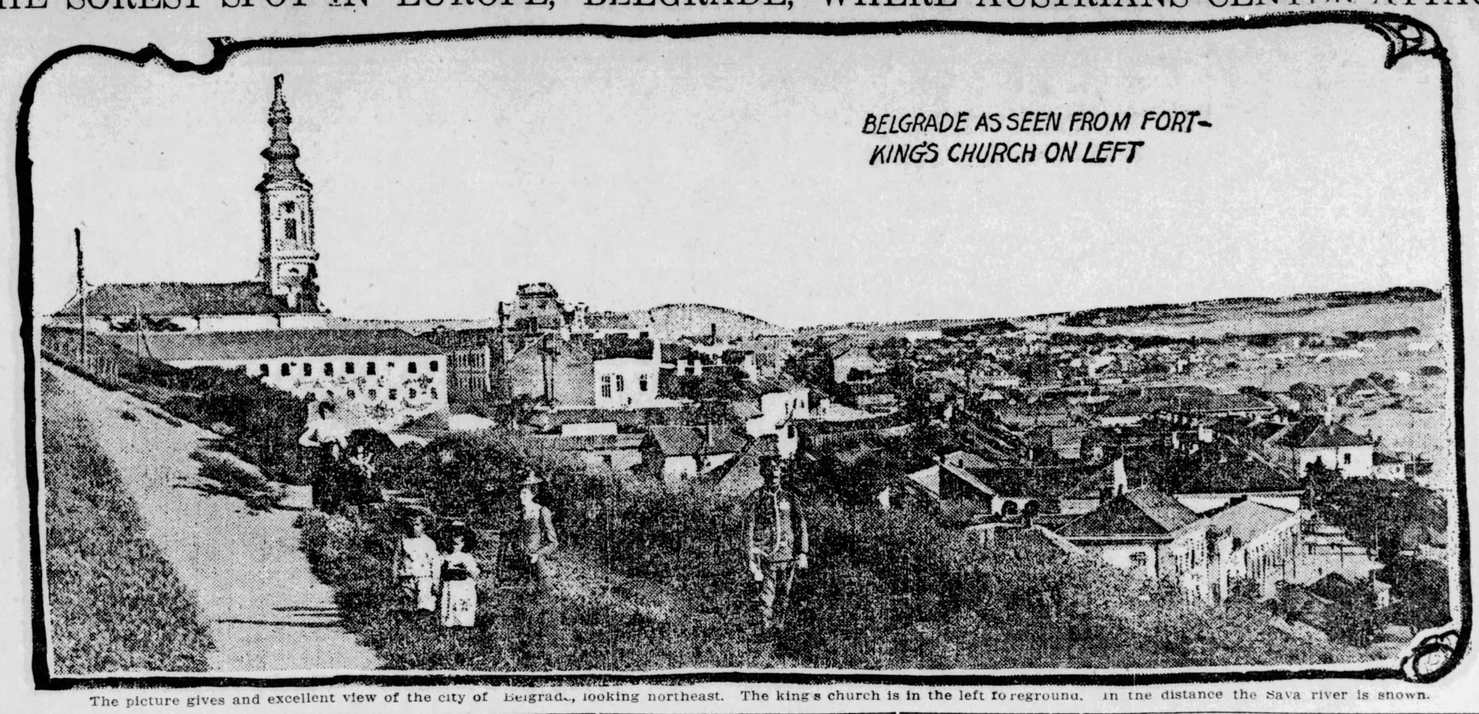
A German army crossed the French frontier for the first time Sunday at Longwy.

2110 AIRSHIPS FOR WAR

Two thousand, one hundred and ten war aeroplanes and dirigibles owned by the six great powers of Europe are being made ready to go to war in case the Austro-Servian struggle entangles the triple entente and the triple alliance. The war practically would be fought in the air, for, with the exception of Germany and England, there would be little chance for sea fighting. Here is how the airships are divided:

France	750
Germany	500
Russia	380
Italy	200
Austria	150
England	130
Total	2,110

THE SOREST SPOT IN EUROPE, BELGRADE, WHERE AUSTRIANS CENTER ATTACK



The picture gives and excellent view of the city of Belgrade, looking northeast. The king's church is in the left foregroung. In the distance the Sava river is shown.

KAISER TALKS TO GERMAN POPULACE

In Speech Declares "Sword Has Been Forced Into Our Hands."

Berlin, August 1.—Five thousand persons assembled in front of the palace late yesterday afternoon and cheered the emperor and the empire. During the demonstration Emperor William appeared in a window and addressed his subjects as follows:

"A fateful purpose has fallen for Germany. Envious people who were compelling us to our just defenses. The sword has been forced into our hands.

"I hope that if my efforts at the last hour do not succeed in bringing our opponents to see eye to eye with us and in maintaining the peace, we shall, with God's help, so wield the sword that we shall restore it to its sheath again with honor.

"War would demand of us an enormous sacrifice in property and life, but we should show our enemies what it means to provoke Germany. And now I commend you to God. Go to church and kneel before God and pray for His help for our gallant army."

The German imperial chancellor today addressed a huge procession of demonstrators from the window of his official residence, making a stirring speech. He said:

"At this serious hour, I in order to give expression to your feelings for your fatherland, you have come to the house of Bismarck, who, with Emperor William the Great and Field Marshal Von Moltke, welded the German empire for us.

"We wished to go on living in peace in the empire which we have developed in 44 years of peaceful labor.

"The whole work of Emperor William has been devoted to the maintenance of peace. To the last hour he has worked for peace in Euprope and he is still working for it. Should all his efforts prove vain and should the sword be forced into our hands, we will take the field with a clear conscience in the knowledge that we did not seek war. We shall then wage war for our existence and for the national honor to the last drop of our blood.

"In the gravity of this hour we remind you of the words of Prince Frederick Charles to the men of Brandenburg:

"'Let your hearts beat for God and your fists on the enemy.'"

Enthusiastic cheers and the singing of the national anthem greeted the close of the imperial chancellor's speech.

An official communication, published today in the North German Gazette, says the Russian emperor, on July 29, telegraphed to Emperor William urgently requesting him to help in averting the misfortune of a European war and to try and restrain his ally, Austria-Hungary, from going too far.

Emperor William replied that he would willingly take up the task of mediation and accordingly diplomatic action was initiated in Vienna.

While this was in progress the news that Russia was mobilizing reached Berlin and Emperor William telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia that his role as mediator was by this endangered, if not made impossible.

The communication adds that a decision was to have been taken in Vienna today in regard to the mediation proposals in which Great Britain had joined Germany, but that meanwhile Russia had ordered the full mobilization of her forces. Upon this Emperor William add essed a last telegram to Emperor Nicholas, emphatically declaring that his own responsibility for the safety of the German empire had forced him to take defensive measures.

Looming Famine Is Worse Than Bullets

London, August 3.—Back of the grim war monster descending on the fertile plains of Europe stalks an apparition even more terrible—famine.

With war involving all, or most of the great Powers, famine is certain to follow. The continental farmer, the tradesman, the small fry of the factory and workshop, the European of average or less than average means sees it coming and the sight strikes terror to their hearts.

From bullets they may escape. Their children, their women and old folks, at least, may escape the ravages of war, but none can escape famine. Those who are least able to withstand privation would be the first to feel it.

On the orders of the war lords calling thousands upon thousands of able-bodied men from the fields and the work bench, interrupting telephonic and telegraphic communication, paralyzing movement of freight on land and water, the European sees Famine penning his advance notices.

On the grain market panics and the rapid rise of prices of all foodstuffs, he sees the first efforts of these advance notices. Later on, when real war comes, famine's manifestations will be vast fields of unharvested grain rotting for want of hands to harvest it or vegetable gardens tramped under foot by hordes of hurrying soldiers, or orchards denuded of their fruit by the hands of hungry foragers.

History has never known such a conflict as the European war will be if it comes to pass that there is a general war, so history can throw little light on the effect a bitter and protracted fight will have upon the food supply of the world.

The siege of Troy, or the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian conflict, when thousands died of starvation, would be infinitesimal in comparison.

Famine treads close upon the heels of war in Europe because Europe, with its vast population and its comparatively small area, is pressed even in times of peace to supply its millions with food enough to sustain them.

It is the boast of the United States that if every seaport were closed and all importation shut off the country could feed its population from its own fields and still have enough for half the population of Europe.

The conditions in Europe are the reverse—if importation were shut off famine would creep upon the nations, even if every available inch of ground were under cultivation. With the men of Europe at war instead of in the fields the danger of famine is intensified a million fold.

It is commonly known that the British Isles could subsist without importations only 21 days; that is, if Great Britain were called upon to feed the people of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland without outside assistance, its supply of food would be exhausted within three weeks.

Conditions in continental Europe, particularly in small, inlying states, are worse. Without importations and without food from their own fields the approach of famine would be a matter of only a few days.

The alarm of the European governments is exemplified by the summary action of Switzerland in forbidding all exportation and in rushing into the world's markets to buy huge stores of grain and provisions as insurance against starvation for its people.

AMERICANS ARE ANXIOUS

Hundred and Fifty Thousand of Them Are in Europe.

New York, July 31.—Officials of foreign steamship vessels are admittedly anxious over the war situation. The American vessels, four in number, and two of the Red Star Line that fly the American flag, it was pointed out today, were the only liners that may cross the Atlantic without fear of being held up except at blockaded ports.

Reports at local steamship agencies and offices of express companies given out today show that more than 150,000 Americans are now traveling in Europe. This is based on figures of steamship companies, which show thta 166,000 persons went abroad up to July 24. Of these about 16,000 have returned. In the event of a general war, it would require many trips of the liners that would not be affected to bring the 150,000 Americans home.

At several hotels it was said that many persons who had come to New York to embark for Europe had canceled their passage, while others had postponed their departures until assured that conditions in Europe made travel safe.

The orderly manner in which the stock exchange has taken care of the heavy liquidation from Europe is a source of satisfaction in financial circles here. Yesterday's sales were 1,330,000 shares, the biggest day's business since October 27, 1911.

FRANCE BITTER AGAINST KAISER

'We Spit on Bill," Is Popular Cry in Paris—Country Is War Mad.

Paris, August 3.—News of the German invasion of the Duchy of Luxemburg has swept away the last hopes that France might keep out of the imbroglio.

It is generally believed that the decision to fight has already been reached, but the war council is holding back the declaration until word is received that the mobilization of the land and water forces has been completed. This is being hastened in every way possible.

The stringent censorship has made it impossible to verify the reports that a large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry have been dispatched from Nancy, Dijon and other mobilization depots near the German frontier.

France War Mad.

All France is war mad. Thousands of people thronged the grand boulevards long after midnight Sunday morning. Everywhere the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. Early Saturday evening a meeting was held by young Italians for the purpose of forming a legion of that nationality to join the French army. They afterwards paraded the boulevards for hours, joined by a group of Englishmen. With French, English and Italian colors borne at the head, the procession was quickly swelled to more than 10,000, all intoning the refrain:

"Conspuez Guillaume! Conspuez Guillaume! Conspuez Guillaume! Conspuez!"

The English version is:

"We spit on Bill! We spit on Bill! We spit on Bill! Spit!"

At the sight of the British flags hundreds of persons rushed from the most famous cafes, shouting enthusiastically:

"Look, there are English."

In the cafes and restaurants the women were the most enthusiastic of the crowded places. They jumped on tables and cheered while the men shouted:

"Vive La France!"

"Vive Angleterre!"

Later the gatherings left the cafes and old and young piled themselves upon taxicabs and raced up and down the boulevards, waving the tricolor and chanting the popular insult to Kaiser Wilhelm, "Conspuez Guillaume!" until it was taken up by the whole vast multitude extending from Madeline to Porte Saint Martin.

The demonstrations were continued throughout the night. Such enthusiasm has never before been witnessed in Paris and the sight was one which will never be forgotten.

"On to Berlin!"

"On to Berlin! On to Berlin!"

This is the cry, that was echoed all through Paris yesterday, following the posting of the order of mobilization.

Paris and the entire republic received it with delirious enthusiasm.

Sunday hundreds of reservists were on their way to join their regiments at different stations. All methods of transportation were used. Owners of small automobiles scurried through the streets picking up reservists who were walking and rushed them to the railroad stations.

Nearly every reservist was accompanied by wife, sweetheart or mother.

Millionaires and ragpickers, in fact people of all classes, cast caste aside and joined in a spirit of fraternity.

With tear-dimmed eyes the women clung to the necks of the men, but the tone of one and all was, "Strike a hard blow for France."

All public service methods of transportation are absolutely disorganized. Telegraphic and telephonic communications to points outside the republic have been cut off. Mail trains are delayed and the postal service is badly interrupted.

Provision Shops Bare.

All provision shops are absolutely bare as the result of the governenmt commandeering vast food supplies for the army.

Every family living in Paris had laid in sufficient food to last three to seven days. The cost of living has already increased 100 per cent.

No famine is threatened, however, because of the bumper crop year and the presidential decree forbidding exports.

Every newspaper in France has voluntarily decided to refrain from publishing a single indication of the movement of troops or other war preparations. The public, therefore, is quite ignorant of what is happening on the eastern frontier and other strategical points. Merely the official communications are printed in the newspapers.

Practically three-fourths of the staffs of the Matin, Le Figaro and other leading dailies have joined the French regiments.

Peace Hopes Fade.

At midnight the faintest ray of hope that war would be averted flickered out, and all day Sunday an armored troop of automobiles and provision wagons rumbled along Rue Louis Le Grand.

Crowds in the boulevards are waving the tricolor, the English, the Russian and also Italian and Japanese flags. The crowds are singing the Marseillaise and the Internationale, and shouting "On to Berlin."

From hills about the city searchlights are sweeping the heavens, but the Eiffel tower wireless station is dark. The German ambassador is leaving Paris.

Vets Urge Youths.

Mobilization is in full swing and bodies of soldiers are constantly moving toward the railroad stations. Mobilization was to be completed at 11:59 o'clock last night. Old men, veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, are urging on youngsters.

At the rear of each detachment the women follow, some cheering, others silent, some quietly weeping. At sunrise the city has the status of an intrenched camp.

Depots Picketed.

Nearly all taxis, wagons and buses have been requisitioned. The Gare de L'Est is picketed by troops at the gates. Guns, troops and munitions are being entrained. There are dense crowds in the Place du Bastile and Piace De la Concorde listening to patriotic speeches and songs.

Germans are being hustled and buffeted all over the city. Numbers are hiding in their apartments. The Care de Lyon took passengers, but not baggage, until 9 o'clock, then shut down. Street venders did a rushing business all day selling war maps.

At nightfall all the cafe terraces were permanently enjoined, the famous Cafe de la Paix closing for the first time in 30 years.

It is almost impossible now to get salt. It is said that with military rule prices, which soared today, will go back to normal. The police took possession of several retail provision houses because the proprietors seized the opportunity to make money.

CAILLAUX WOMAN IS FREED BY JURY

Court Is Riotous Scene When Acquittal Comes.

Paris, July 29.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux last night was acquitted by a jury in the court of assize of the wilful murder, on March 16, of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

The verdict was returned after 50 minutes' deliberation. The announcement was followed by tumult.

Mme. Caillaux staggered and then threw her arms about the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori. Her hair was undone, falling over her shoulders and her hat dropped to the floor.

The spectators stood upon desks and chairs. "Caillaux! Laboroi!" and cries of "Caillaux, assassin!" merged into one.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows and the republican guards, in an endeavor to separate them, joined in the melee. The spectacle of Labori and Chenu, the latter the counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other calmed the tumult for a moment, but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux.

Failing to make himself heard, the presiding judge, followed by the other judges, marched out of the room. The advocates took complete possession of the court. Some of them mounted the judges' desks and harrangued the crowd. The guards then cleared a portion of the room and comparative quiet was restored. Judge Albanel then returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Mme. Caillaux.

Shaken with emotion, Mme. Caillaux left by the witnesses' door, the guards making a lane through the crowd. She covered her face with her hands, as if to shield herself from the furious cries of "murderess!"

OHIO BEST POTTERY STATE

Produces 43 Per Cent of U. S. Output, Establishing New Record.

Washington, August 4.—Of the total production of pottery in the United States last year, amounting to $37,992,375, the largest in the country's history, Ohio held the record for production over any other state in the union. The state produced nearly half of the total, or, to be exact, the amount of $16,519,889 worth. The Ohio production represents 43 per cent. of the output for the United States. She increased her production last year by $1,011,154. Of the entire Ohio production, 54 per cent. was of white ware. Next in importance is the production in that state of porcelain electrical supplies.

New Jersey came second, with her big Trenton potteries. West Virginia, which is really an extension of the East Liverpool field, stood third.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, August 3.—Wheat opened steady today. With the Liverpool market closed for a bank holiday and other foreign markets doing no business on account of the war, there were no cable quotations to influence the local market. European conditions over Sunday were more critical, but showed no particularly new feature as far as the traders were concerned. Weather conditions at home as a whole were more favorable. On account of the extreme uncertainty of transatlantic affairs, trade in wheat is practically suspended awaiting the outcome.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Aug. 3.	Close Aug. 1.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 96	90	87½	88	90
Sept. 91	91	89	89½	91
Dec. 94⅝	94⅝	93½	94	95
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	77-79	78½
Sept. 75	75	72	72	75
Dec. 67	67	65½	65½	66½
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	35-36	37½@38
Sept. 38⅝	38⅝	37	37¼	39
Dec. 41	41½	40	40½	41¾
May 44¼	44¾	43½	44	44½
Clover Seed—				
Cash 9.55	9.80	9.75	9.80	9.45
Oct. 10.00	10.20	9.97½	10.20	9.90
Dec. 10.00	10.20	10.00	10.20	9.90
March 10.00	10.20	10.00	10.20	9.90
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	68	....
Alsike—				
Aug. 9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.95
Dec. 9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.25
March 9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.40
Timothy—				
Cash 2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
Sept. 3.27½	3.27½	3.27½	3.27½	3.27½
Oct.	....	....	3.20	3.20
Dec.	....	....	3.25	3.25

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept. 88	88	85	86⅜	87⅝
Dec. 92	92	89¾	91⅜	91¾
May 97½	97¾	96	97½	97¾
Corn—				
Sept., old. 69	69	67	67⅝	70⅝
Sept., new 71½	71¾	69¼	67¼	71
Dec. 64	64⅞	61⅞	62½	63¼
May 66½	67¼	65	65⅝	65⅝
Oats—				
Sept. 37	37	34½	35¼	37
Dec. 39	39¼	37	37⅜	39⅝
May 41¾	42¼	40⅜	41⅞	42

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept. 20.00	20.00	18.50	18.45	20.20
Lard—				
Sept. 9.55	9.55	8.65	8.67	9.80
Oct. 9.80	9.80	8.82	8.87	9.92
Jan.	9.40	8.97	8.97	9.82
Ribs—				
Sept. 11.85	11.85	11.37	11.32	11.90
Oct. 11.30	11.30	10.77	10.75	11.37
Jan. 10.25	....	....	....	10.30

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept. 93	....	....	91⅞	91⅞
Dec.	....	....	93⅛	92⅝

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market weak; bulk, $8.35@8.75; light, $8.50@9.00; mixed, $8.20@8.90; heavy, $8.10@8.75; rough, $8.10@8.20; pigs, $7.25@8.80. Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; beeves, $7.15@10.00; steamers, $6.40@8.40; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.75@9.10; calves, $7.50@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market strong; sheep, $5.15@5.90; yearlings, $5.60@6.50; lambs, $5.00@8.25.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Aug. 1.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solids, 31@31½c; prints, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 26½@27c; process extras, 26½@27c; do. firsts, 25½@26c; fancy dairy, extras, 23@24c; choice, 21@22c; packing stock, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2, 18½c. Cheese—A. 1c. new whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 16½@17c; do. choice, 16c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16½c; Swiss, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18½c; blocks, 19c; imported fancy, 24@25c; limburger, fancy, 17c; do. choice, 15c; hand cheese, 80c per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, free cases, 24c; do. extra firsts, free cases, 22c; fresh gathered firsts, 20½c; do. seconds, 17½c. Poultry—Live fowls, 17@17½c; spring chickens, 22@24c; spring ducks, 16@17c; do. runners, 13c; young geese, 16@17c. Potatoes—East Shore, Star brand, $2.10@2.30 bbl.; new home-grown, 70@75c bu.; Southern sweet potatoes, $1.75@1.85 bu. hamper.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market 25c higher; choice to prime heavy steers, $9.40@9.65; heavy steers, $9.15@9.40; fat steers, $8.90@9.15; fair steers, $8.00@8.90; heifers, $8.25@8.75; fat cows, $6.75@7.25; fair cows, $5.15@6.75; butchers' bulls, $7.75@8.00; milch cows, $40@$80. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market active; prime heavies, $9.20@9.25; heavy mixed, $9.25@9.35; all other grades, $9.40@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; market strong; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; market steady; good to choice veals, $11.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., August 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; active; prime steers, $9.40@9.65; shipping, $8.50@9.25; butchers, $7.50@8.75; heifers, $7.00@8.60; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.50; stock heifers, $5.50@6.50. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active and steady; $5.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; slow and steady; heavy, $9.20@9.30; mixed, $9.30@9.35; Yorkers and pigs, $9.35@9.40; roughs, $8.00@8.15; stags, $6.50@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,400; active and higher; lambs, $6.00@9.00; yearlings, $5.00@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $2.50@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@6.00.

WAR WILL BE INJURY TO U. S.

"The effect of war upon the United States will be highly injurious," Henry Clews, New York banker, says in his weekly financial review. "Food products would rise, and the taking of hundreds of thousands of men out of employment in Europe would mean a prolonged demand upon our food supplies. The scarcity of labor abroad would also be reflected here, resulting in higher wages in some industries and a general further rise in the cost of living. Probably some industries would benefit by the demand for war material, and there would be a better demand for our manufactures of steel, textiles, etc., to meet the vacancy caused by the loss of foreign trade which Germany and other European nations would inevitably incur. It is folly to suppose that such wholesale destruction of life and property could be of benefit to the world at large.

"The drawback would not end in an increase in the cost of living. The world's money markets would be violently deranged, and our own would ultimately feel the strain. Higher interest rates would surely follow the wholesale destruction of capital, and much of the refinancing of the future which has got to be met would face serious obstacles. Our foreign trade will be demoralized. The heavy foreign sales of securities in this market were the main cause of a large influx of gold, amounting for the week to about $40,000,000 on the current movement. More may be expected to follow, but this country fortunately has a large supply of the precious metal, and these shipments at the moment need excite no concern, though if continued indefinitely they are sure to induce firmer rates for money. It is well known, however, that the treasury will offer similar aid to last year for crop moving purposes; this, of course, being a very reassuring feature. The crop movement has already begun, and recent events are likely to hasten the export movement of grain.

"Wheat has advanced fully 10 cents and over, which means phenomenal prosperity to the western farmers, especially wheat growers. Our wheat crop is now estimated at over 900,000,000 bushels, and as the bulk of it is still in farmers' hands it follows that they and not intermediaries will get the principal advantage from high prices. Commodities generally are rising owing to the prospective interference with supplies in event of war."

AIR NAVIES NOW NEEDED

In Event of Hostilities the United States Must Create Fleets.

New York Tribune.

It is conceded that more than 100 aeroplanes would be required by the United States in the event of war with Mexico, and the prospects are that all of the builders of reliable machines will be taxed to capacity during the next few weeks.

As the Curtis machine is built today it can develop a speed of 85 miles an hour, and also can fly as slowly as 40 miles an hour. This particular feature allows the aviators to reach any given point quickly, and also to slow down for the purpose of making observations and preparing maps of the country. In case the machine is fired upon it is merely necessary to open the throttle and get out of range quickly.

Trials of the new type before government officials have proved highly successful. The plane has a climbing capacity of 4,000 feet a minute, which is much greater than the tests require.

The navy officers are showing a marked preference for hydroaeroplanes over flying boats, owing to the increased range of vision, due to the absence of the boat body. Also, the hydroaeroplanes are lighter and leave the water more easily.

Wealth of United Germany.

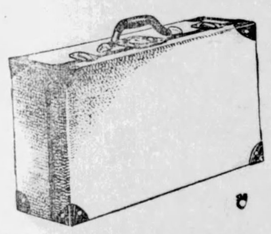
A century ago there was no German empire—only a number of German states whose aggregate wealth and income were probably less than those of France. Now united Germany is estimated to possess an income of nearly $10,000,000,000 and accumulated wealth of about $80,000,000,000. During the century Germany's population has grown from 24,000,000 to more than 67,000,000, or 180 per cent.

In a London church tower there is a clock which strikes the hours and quarters, but has no dials or other visible evidences of the time.

THE "EVERLASTING"

Genuine Leather SUIT CASE at Special Price to Our Readers

A roomy traveling bag with brass clasp lock-latch with key.



F. O. B. Toledo Shipping Charges Are Trifling.

$3.33

We have made another big ten-strike for our readers—a deal with a big manufacturer of quality suit cases who gives us such terms that we can sell their famous "Everlasting" bag at far less than the retail stores sell bags of similar quality and size.

The Blade has made some very attractive offers to readers—but this is better than any previous offer and should have your careful consideration if you want to save money on a traveling necessity. Limited quantity. Order right away.

Address Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

CATARRH ASTHMA HAY FEVER VICTIMS Hear Ye!

No matter how chronic your Catarrhal troubles, Asthma, Hay Fever, Cold Deafness, and Head Noises may be we will prove to you at our expense that they may be banished. True, others will tell you what they have done, but who else offers to send a full and complete treatment on free trial without asking you to risk a penny until you are satisfied? Just think what this means! We are strangers. We don't know you and you don't know us. We, however, know the superior merit of this wonderful treatment—the relief it will give you. And that is why we are willing to send this marvelous Swiss-American Vaporator **complete and ready for use** on an absolute five days free trial basis. It will quickly relieve you of the suffering, agony, embarrassment and humiliation of these loathsome and dangerous diseases. Remember we leave everything to you. **You are the sole judge.** "Get relief first, then pay," is our motto. Write to us today and the full and complete treatment will go to you by parcel post prepaid.

COMPLETE TREATMENT TO YOU FOR 5 DAYS FREE

You get this complete treatment—a treatment that will last a life time—a treatment that requires no re-orders, no "come ons" of any kind, no samples everything goes to you complete and ready for use. Use it as if it were your own. Prove to yourself at our expense that the Swiss-American Vaporator treatment will give you the relief that you seek. You have full five days to decide. We leave everything to you. If you are not satisfied after the free trial then return the Vaporator treatment to us and that ends it. But if you are satisfied then you may send $1.50 and pay one dollar a month for five months, making a total of $6.50 and giving you practically half a year to pay for it. It will give you the relief you have been looking for or back it comes to us. We could not afford to make such an astounding free trial offer unless we were absolutely certain that this remarkable Vaporator treatment will do all for you that we claim it will. Remember there are no re-orders. There is nothing further to buy. This Vaporator with ordinary care will last a lifetime and should protect you against similar attacks in the future. Send us your name and address today, a postal will do.

Write Today—Now. Simply write saying, "Send me the Swiss-American Vaporator Treatment, complete and prepaid on five days' free trial." It will then be sent to you free and absolutely not one cent to pay. You keep it five days to thoroughly prove every claim we make for it, then if you are satisfied send us $1.50 and one dollar a month until $6.50 in all is paid. If it does not give you the relief you seek send it back in five days and you will have risked nothing and will be under no obligations to us.

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Dept. 116. 102 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vigorously good---and keenly delicious. Thirst-quenching and refreshing.

The national beverage ---and *yours*.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

I-F

GREAT BRITAIN SENDS KAISER AN ULTIMATUM

Violation of Belgian Territory by Germany Means Clash With England.

London, August 4.—Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech indicating the British attitude in regard to the violation of Belgian territory by Germany, was a second ultimatum from Berlin to Brussels, saying Germany was prepared to carry through her plans by force of arms if necessary.

The British government was officially informed by Belgium today that German troops had invaded Belgium, and that the violation of that country's neutrality, which the British foreign secretary yesterday intimated must be followed by action on the part of the British, had become an accomplished fact.

Great Britain has now sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding to know her attitude toward Belgium neutrality by midnight Tuesday.

Definite announcement of Great Britain's intentions was expected in the house of commons today.

In the meantime, John Burns has resigned from the British cabinet and Viscount Morley's absence from its meeting today indicated that this other strong peace advocate had also determined to leave his colleagues.

Germany and France Break.

Diplomatic relations had already been severed last night between Germany and France and the German ambassador, in leaving Paris informed the French premier that Germany regarded herself as in a state of war with France. Germany is requested to hand the French ambassador in Berlin his passports.

The open breach between France and Germany was rapidly followed by the appearance of German troops on French territory and by an incursion of bomb hurling German aeroplanes which attacked the fortified town of Luneville without doing anything more than damage a roadway.

French Airmen in Raids.

French airmen and outposts were also reported to have made raids on German territory. A more tangible occurrence was the bombardment of a French naval station at Bona, Algeria, by a German cruiser, which, however, retired before doing much damage and is cruising around the Mediterranean sea, where a considerable number of French war vessels are looking for such marauders.

What the British admiralty intended to do was not ascertainable and no news was made public as to the movements of British war vessels. Precautionary measures, in view of possible later developments, were being taken, however. This became known through a suggestion issued by the admiralty to British ships bound for continental ports north of Calais. These were advised to divert their course to ports in the United Kingdom in the interest of national welfare.

Austrians Suffer Losses.

As to the fighting between Austria and Servia, the original combatants in the war which has spread over the greater part of the European mainland, reports come from Nish, Servia, that the Austrians had suffered a sharp repulse and heavy losses at the hands of the troops of the Balkan nation.

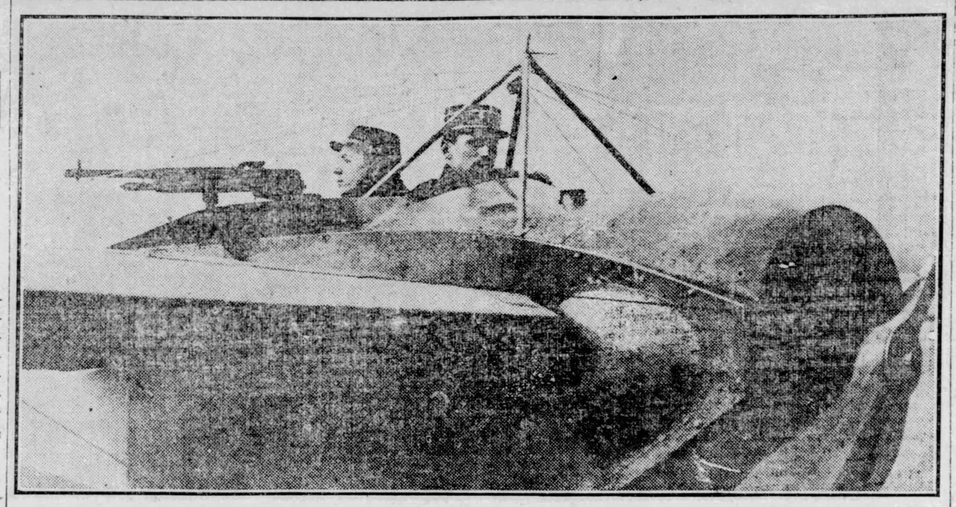
In diplomatic quarters in London it was reported, without confirmation, that the Turkish army, which is being mobilized, will, if it participates in the general conflagration, remain under the command of General Liman Von Sanders, the Prussian officer, who acts as instructor.

PORT OF MONTREAL IS CLOSED TO COMMERCE

Montreal, August 4.—The port of Montreal was virtually closed last night for the first time in its history. Today a tug fleet patrolled the lower harbor and a force of 200 men was sworn in to exclude all landsmen from the wharves. Sailors in vessels in port will be allowed to leave their ships only under escort. No vessel will be permitted to come into port or to leave without an express writ being granted.

Five million dollars' worth of grain in the elevators has been placed under special guard. Ship congestion already has begun.

The Eyes of the French Army



The French are said to have as many as 5,000 aeroplanes connected with the military service. They are most of them armed with high powered rifles, not for the purpose of killing or wounding the enemy on the ground, but to fight other aeroplanes and to destroy dirigible balloons. Their main usefulness lies in reconnoitering, spying on the movements of troops and learning their strength. The Germans have the most wonderful airships in the world and depend upon them more than upon flying machines.

TREASURE SHIP IN BAR HARBOR

Vessel That Has Caused Much Worry Drops Anchor Off Maine Coast.

Bar Harbor, Me., August 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecelie, carrying more than $10,000,000 in gold and whose whereabouts have been more or less of a mystery since she sailed from New York Tuesday, July 28, arrived in the harbor here today.

With a cargo of $10,0000,000 in gold and a million in silver consigned to French and English bankers, with an estimated value of over five millions in herself, the Kronprinzessin Cecelie has constituted probably the finest sea prize ever open to capture.

As she crept along the Maine coast and into the harbor under the cover of night, each deck, at every porthole, was blanketed with canvas so that not a gleam of light betrayed her whereabouts. Her four stout stacks had been tipped with black paint so that she resembled an English steamship.

At one tme capture seemed imminent. Captain Charles Polack reported on Sunday that he had intercepted a wireless message from one French vessel to another giving warning of the Cecelie's proximity, but under the protection of a providential fog the North German Lloyd liner escaped.

The Kronpinzessin Cecelie left New York early Tuesday morning of last week, bound for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Many Germans Aboard.

The Kronprinzessen Cecelie had 350 first class, 130 second class and 736 steerage passengers. About a third of the first class are Germans who sailed to anticipate the war crisis whose sudden precipitation drove them back to America. Most of the rest are Americans. Friday night, while a dance was in progress, one of the passengers noticed that the position of the moon had unaccountably shifted to the portside of the ship. Before the significance of this was realized the captain called the men into the smoking room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "war has been declared between England, France, Germany and Austria; we are going back to America. We have enough coal for our return home and it is my earnest hope that we shall not be intercepted by foreign war vessels."

There was nervous laughter, applause, oaths, congratulations, protests, which gave way to a grave state of apprehension as the seriousness of the situation became apparent.

Silently Plunges Through Fog.

Deck lights were turned off and the ship was covered from prow to stern in shroud of canvas. This smothered whatever beams of light escaped through chinks in the state room windows. According to the ship's log, she was then 46.46 north latitude, 31.21 west longitude. In two days she would have docked at Plymouth. A group of financiers on board offered to buy the ship and sail her under American colors. But to all proposals the captain replied that his duty was spelled by his orders from Bremen, which instructed him to turn back and save his ship. There was a stampede for the wireless, but the captain announced that no messages would be sent for fear of betraying the ship's location.

The American port which the captain would try to make was a matter for unlimited speculation. It was not until the passengers awoke this morning in sight of the green Maine hills that the liner's destination became certain. For two nights, with head and side lights extinguished and every other illumination blotted out with canvas, the Kron Prinzessin Cecelie plunged through the fog with unreduced speed and without sounding her fog horns.

NURSES GETTING READY FOR WORK

Red Cross Mobilizing Big Force to Nurse Soldiers on Battlefield.

New York, Augst 3.—With the Austrian invasion of Servia already begun, fighting in progress, and the chances of averting a Europe-wide war dwindling, members of great army which will bring together men and women of each of the warring powers to work side by side with never a thought of the boundaries of nations are making ready to go to the front.

Now that the Austro-Servian war threatens to embrace most of the world powers the preparations of the Red Cross are on a scale so vast that the dollars expended will rise into millions and the numbers of nurses and doctors sent to the scene of the fighting to the tens of thousands.

Red Cross in Europe.

There is scarcely a civilized country in the world which has not its Red Cross Society. Turkey, where the sign of the cross may enter not, has the Red Crescent Society in its place. The combining of the world powers on one side or the other in the Austro-Servian dispute brings to the two principal combatants the help of Red Cross organizations tremendous in their power and scope.

The endowment fund of the Austrian Red Cross is over a million dollars, and with property valued at $741,249 the total wealth of the organization in that country amounts to well over two millions. There are over 65,000 Red Cross members in Austria. The estimated wealth of the French Red Cross body amounts to nearly five million dollars.

The Russian Red Cross is a strong one. The Russian organization comprises a chief board of administration, eight boards of district administration, 95 boards of local administration, 509 local Red Cross commttees, 60 communities of nurses, 20 ambulatory clinics, six emergency hospitals, and seven convalescent homes, besides numberless asylums and homes for the care of widows and children of soldiers.

No Need of Comparison.

While the strength of the organization is much greater in some of the embroiled countries than in others, however, a comparison of strength in this case is futile, for the Red Cross knows no partisan bounds. Wherever fighting is the nurses are being sent, to help the wounded of either side.

In this country the Red Cross has thus far been active in the European difficulties only as far as to send out an appeal for funds. It is possible that in the event of a protracted war Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, will go to the scene of hostilities. Thus far, however, the only plan concerns the sending of funds, and later, possibly, of provisions.

The Red Cross nurses receive, in times of peace, no compensation from the organization. They must be over 25 and under 45 years of age and must have had two years' training, received in a general hospital. Their compensation, when in service, is, in this country, $50 a month, with maintenance—traveling expenses and laundry allowance.

Under Military Direction.

There is no compulsion with regard to answering the call for nurses. A registered Red Cross nurse, however, is expected to answer a second call, if the first brings out an insufficient number of volunteers.

"In the event of war," says Mr. Bicknell, "the operations of the Red Cross would be under direction of the military and naval authorities, but it would be expected to provide a large number of persons for service in various capacities, and large quantities of necessary supplies of a character which would not be supplied by the army and navy. The duties of the Red Cross would have to do with the sick and wounded and with the prisoners of war.

OHIO WOMEN CIRCLE CAPITOL IN VOTE MARCH

Two From Each County in State Carry Basket of Petitions for Vote on Suffrage Amendment.

Columbus, July 30.—Two women from each of the 88 counties in Ohio, carrying between them a yellow and white basket containing petitions to initiate a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution, composed the parade which marched once around the state capitol late this afternoon and then presented the petitions to Secretary of State Graves, on the state house steps, for official filing.

About 120,000 signatures, or 16,000 more than necessary, were contained in all the petitions. If Secretary Graves accepts them as valid, the question of woman suffrage will be submitted to voters at the November election.

Large Crowd Turns Out.

Although suffrage workers had not intended the parade today to reach the proportion of a great demonstration, suffragists from Columbus and central Ohio turned out in large numbers to line the streets and attend the rally on the state house steps after the presentation. Most wore white dresses, trimmed in yellow, and each carried a yellow rose as an emblem of suffrage for women. About 300 women, and a man from each county to carry the county banner marched. Chimes of Trinity Church, on the capitol square, played during the parade through the streets bounding the capitol.

President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University; Representative W. B. Kilpatrick, of Trumbull county; Thomas McNamara, Jr., of Youngstown, an attorney, and S. J. Taber, of Barnesville, lecturer for the Ohio State Grange, were on the program for addresses at the rally which followed the presentation of petitions to the secretary of state.

A banquet will end the demonstration this evening.

Mounted Girl Heads Marchers.

The parade was headed by Miss Lucille Atchison, of Columbus, mounted on a white horse. In the parade also were representatives of 15 Ohio organizations of both men and women which indorse votes for momen. Among these were the United Mine Workers, the Progressive and Prohibition parties, Ohio Federated Clubs of Colored Women, Ohio State Grange, Ohio Nurses and the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association. Each carried a banner.

In the first division of the parade were women carrying banners to represent the countries where women are enfranchised. Australia, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden. Then came women with banners to represent the states and a territory which have woman suffrage: Illinois, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona and Alaska. Others represented the states which have the suffrage question before the voters: Montana Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota and South Dakota, Missouri, Ohio and Oklahoma, the "campaign states" were also represented by special marchers.

PEACE ASSURED WESTERN ROADS

Owners and Employes Sign Agreement to Arbitrate Wage Demands.

Washington, August 4.—Peace in the railway world west of the Mississippi river for the next 18 months at least, was assured early today when representatives of 98 railroads and 60,000 enginemen and firemen signed an agreement to submit their differences to arbitration.

It was the culminating act in efforts of the federal board of mediation to avert what President Wilson characterized as a "national disaster," and followed the President's appeal to the railroads to place patriotism above property interests. They agreed to arbitration under a plan already approved by the mediators and the employes, although they realized, and President Wilson pointed out, that all the merits in their case could not be considered.

When the board of arbitration is organized the hearings will take place in Chicago. The railroads and the employes immediately will name two arbitrators each, and they will select two others. If they fail to agree on that point, the board of mediation will act. The hearings must be begun within 30 days after organization of the board and its award must be made within the next 90 days. It will become effective 10 days later and continue one year.

The questions to be submitted to the board are the original demands of the employes contained in their communication to the railroads last October. Counter claims of the railroads are withdrawn. The wage schedules and working rules in effect last October are restored and they cannot be adversely affected, so far as the employes are concerned, by any award of the arbitrators.

WANTS NEW HAVEN RECEIVER

New York, August 4.—A receivership for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. is prayed for in an equity suit brought yesterday in the federal district court against the company, its officers and directors and the estate of J. P. Morgan by Tisla D. Clark, a resident of New Jersey and holder of 20 shares of stock.

REBEL WORRIES WILSON

Advance of 70,000 Men on Capital May Mean Trouble.

Washington, August 4—Administration officials today awaited an explanation of the announcement from Saltillo that Carranza had ordered an advance of 70,000 constitutionalist troops from Mexico City. With the beginning of conferences at Saltillo for the transfer of power in the federal capital, it had been understood an armistice would be agreed to.

While the opinion prevailed in some quarters that the federal envoys had failed in their mission and that the constitutionalist chief had determined to continue toward Mexico City, yet Washington officials thought that unlikely. They did not believe Carranza would ignore previous plans for a peaceful transition of government in Mexico City, because American recognition would be withheld if the capital were taken by fighting.

Constitutionalist agents today gave out a statement by Carranza which said in part: "As to foreign residents in Mexico and foreign interests having investments here, my attitude has been and will be one of genuine cordiality. Any person who has suffered damages on account of the revolution and files a claim for such, shall have it given due consideration and if found to be just, will be paid as I set forth in the decree of May 23, 1913. My action in this regard will be the same toward all nations, irrespective of the fact that some foreign countries have been openly hostile toward the constitutionalists."

Czar Says He'll Fight to the End

St. Petersburg, August 4.—Czar Nicholas addressed representatives of his army and navy yesterday as follows:

"It is with calm dignity that Russia our great fatherland, recived the news of a declaration of war, made against us. I surely will conduct this war whatever it may be, to its end. I solemnly declare that I will not make peace until the last soldier of the enemy has left our territory. I address myself to you representatives of all my dear troops of the guard and the united military strength of St. Petersburg and through you to my entire united army, unanimously strong like a wall of granite, and I offer it my benediction for its work of war."

WHEAT TAKES ANOTHER JUMP

Chicago, August 4.—Wheat today became active again on account of news that there might be some outlet to Europe for the grain and the leading option jumped 3⅝ cents on the board of trade before there was any reaction.

The top of the advance was reached after news had come that a bill admitting foreign ships to American registry awaited only the President's signature. Brokers assumed that the effect of the enactment would be an immediate enlargement of export demand.

Every article traded in on the board of trade showed steadiness. This was especially true of provisions, in which there were startling declines yesterday. A report that foreign governments had placed orders in Chicago for provisions caused the advance to continue rapidly.

President Proclaims Neutrality of U. S.

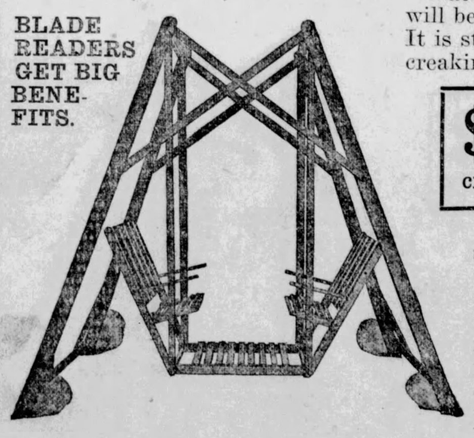
Washington, August 4.—In view of the state of war now existing between European countries, President Wilson today proclaimed the neutrality of the United States. The document sets forth that the United States is on friendly terms with all the warring countries, and outlines the manner in which neutrality must be observed by all ships, soldiers and individuals.

Many Wounds Not Mortal.

The result of careful observations made at battlefield hospitals by one of the leading surgical authorities of the French gives the relative frequency of wounds not instantaneously mortal as: Slight, 60 per cent; serious, 15 per cent; very serious, 25 per cent. The experience of recent wars shows the head and the right arm as the most frequent lodging places of projectiles.

YOU AND THE CHILDREN WILL ENJOY THIS FINE LAWN SWING---IT'S ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER FROM THE WEEKLY BLADE TO READERS

BLADE READERS GET BIG BENEFITS.



Put it under a shade tree and some one will be in it all day long—all evening, too. It is strong, swings easily and without creaking; seats four very comfortably.

$4.33 F. O. B. Factory—and cost of freight is trifling, sent carefully crated—weight 115 lbs.

This swing is 9 feet high with strong supports. The frame is painted a bright red, while the swing is varnished and has a natural color. The seats are suspended from reinforced bars. A slight pressure on the footrest sets the seats to swinging evenly. It certainly is a most comfortable piece of outdoor furniture. Weather won't hurt it — you'll find it just as good six years from now as on the day you set it up. Make life more cheerful with this swing in your yard or on your lawn. The price is right—for you'd pay a lot more in a local store. We can sell it cheaply because we buy in such quantities. Send money order or stamps.

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CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Government Wants Help—$65 to $150 month. Fall examinations everywhere. Examination schedule free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Hustling man under 50 to recommend our memberships; spare or full time; big money. Write quick I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

I MADE $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Firemen and brakemen; $100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, conductors, interurbans, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling ladies under 50 make big success recommending our memberships; spare or full time. Write today I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

A rare opportunity; make comfortable living home sewing cloth seams; steady; no canvassing; any sewing machine; no triflers wanted; send 10c postage for samples, etc.; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, TB., Rehoboth, Delaware.

Ladies—Make plain aprons at home, $6 to $9 weekly; only band and hem; full size sample apron, etc., sent on receipt of 25c silver; fold in paper. "APRONS," 792 Prospect ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! JUST OUT! AGENTS! Five in 1; smallest pocket scissors, key ring, cigar cutter, button hook, bottle opener, all five in one; size of article about size of half dollar; everybody needs it; just show to make sale; first time advertised; agents will coin money; send 10c for sample, price and territory. F. V. Hesjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

Free Watch, Leather Fob and Lodge charm to first preferred member in each locality; write immediately. I-L-U 2457, Covington, Ky.

Agents—Protect yourselves. Don't be swindled by fake advertisements. Get together for self protection. Thousands joining movement for honest dealing in agency and mail order business. Save money. Buy goods direct. We want you for member. Association chartered by state of New York. Send postal card for particulars. International Agents' Protective Association, 62 West 45th Street, New York.

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Agents—Red hot summer seller—concentrated soft drinks, orangeade, grape, raspberry, etc., 7 kinds; small package; enormous demand. Whirlwind sales; astonishing profits. Get it quick, while it's new. Write today for full particulars. American Products Co., 3046 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent, regular income. Exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees, the money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful Color Display Book—shows every variety in actual color, full size. Irresistible, convincing, closes sales at sight. Free trees pay expenses. Salesmen's orders biggest since our beginning, 1816. Write quick for contract and free outfit. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

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Handy man wanted; good salary and profits; must invest $600 with service. Work... working Co., East Bangor, Pa.

How to operate a mail order business. 30 big profit plans and year's mailing service... for 10c. Mail Dealers' Wholesale House, 1... Franklin Bldg., Chicago.

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Improved Ohio dairy farms in "Western Reserve;" 91 acres, $4,200; 82 acres, $3,... catalog free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spe... Ohio.

Oregon State Publications Free. Oregon Almanac and other official books publish... State Immigration Commission, telling of... sources, climate and agricultural opportu... for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 106, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

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Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

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BASEBALL

STARS OF THE GAME

HOTOS BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

In baseball he is called Big Chief Bender, the famous Indian pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics. His real name is Charles Albert Bender. He is a Chippewa Indian, and was born at Brainard, Minn., in 1883. He is six feet and one inch tall, and weighs 190 pounds—a natural ball player.

When 18 years of age Bender played first base for the Carlisle Indian school team, relieving the pitcher at various times. In the spring of 1902 he pitched for the Dickinson College at Carlisle. The following year he pitched for the Harrisburg Athletic Club and played on various teams in Harrisburg. In the spring of 1903 he was signed by the Athletics, and did good work. Later he was handicapped by sickness, but since recovering his health in 1905, he has been a star.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	61	33	.649
Boston	55	42	.567
Washington	52	43	.547
Detroit	50	48	.510
Chicago	47	50	.485
St. Louis	46	49	.484
New York	43	54	.443
Cleveland	32	67	.323

National League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	52	36	.591
Chicago	52	42	.553
St. Louis	51	45	.531
Boston	45	45	.500
Cincinnati	45	48	.484
Philadelphia	42	49	.426
Brooklyn	39	49	.443
Pittsburg	39	51	.433

Federal League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	55	41	.573
Baltimore	50	40	.556
Brooklyn	47	40	.541
Indianapolis	48	42	.533
Buffalo	44	46	.489
Kansas City	43	53	.448
Pittsburg	40	50	.444
St. Louis	40	55	.421

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

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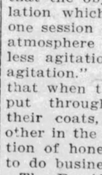

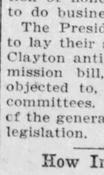

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De King Manufacturing Co., Dept. 27, Chicago, Illinois

'DEMOCRATS NOT RUNNING AMUCK'

—PRESIDENT WILSON

Tells Business Men New Laws Are Dictated by Moral Judgment.

Washington, July 30. — President Wilson's declaration that "we are not running amuck" of business was being widely discussed here today. That phrase was used by the President in an address outlining the attitude of his administration toward business to a large delegation of representatives of wholesale organizations who had called at the White House to discuss with him business conditions and the pending anti-trust bills.

In defense of those measures the President declared that he was seeking to end an era of "suspicion and recrimination by putting into law what the moral judgment of the community has said ought to be there."

The President told the delegation that the object of the business legislation which he has pushed through one session of congress is to clear the atmosphere of fifteen years of "senseless agitation" and "almost universal agitation." He expressed the belief that when the anti-trust legislation is put through, all could take off their coats, get to work, look each other in the face and say: "This is a nation of honest men and we are going to do business as such."

The President promised his callers to lay their suggestions relative to the Clayton anti-trust and the trade commission bill, features of which they objected to, before the proper senate committees. The delegation approved of the general purposes of the proposed legislation.

How Indians Keep Warm.

The Indian, according to a writer about camp life, resorts to two methods to keep warm while asleep. If it is not unduly cold, he lights a rather large fire and warms the earth, then rakes away the coals, lies down and pulls his blanket over him. In colder weather, besides this, he heats a big boulder, covers it lightly with earth and curls himself around it. He never wraps himself in the blanket, but uses it exclusively as a covering.